



Europäisches Patentamt  
European Patent Office  
Office européen des brevets



(11) Publication number: **0 243 959 B1**

(12) **EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION**

(45) Date of publication of patent specification: 19.08.92 (51) Int. Cl.<sup>5</sup>: **C07D 265/30, C07D 267/08, C07D 413/12, C07D 409/12, A61K 31/535, A61K 31/55**

(21) Application number: **87106266.7**

(22) Date of filing: **29.04.87**

(54) **Substituted benzamide derivatives, processes for the preparation thereof, and pharmaceutical compositions containing the same.**

(30) Priority: **30.04.86 JP 101552/86**  
**31.12.86 JP 315090/86**

(43) Date of publication of application:  
**04.11.87 Bulletin 87/45**

(45) Publication of the grant of the patent:  
**19.08.92 Bulletin 92/34**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE**

(56) References cited:

**CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 90, no. 3, January 15, 1979, Columbus, Ohio, USA TAHARA, T.; CHIARA; Y; "Morpholine derivatives" page 658, column 1, abstract no. 23 071w**

(73) Proprietor: **Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.**  
**25, Doshomachi 3-chome Higashi-ku**  
**Osaka-shi, Osaka 541(JP)**

(72) Inventor: **Kon, Tatsuya**

**10-4, Kurekawa-cho**  
**Ashiya-shi Hyogo-ken(JP)**  
Inventor: **Kato, Shiro**  
**3-12, Ebaraji-cho 2-cho**  
**Sakai-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Morie, Toshiya**  
**115-11, Amami-Minami 1-chome**  
**Matsubara-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Ohno, Kazunori**  
**17-20, Uryudo 1-chome**  
**Higashi-Osaka-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Hino, Katsuhiko**  
**2868-69, Shiroyamadai 3-chome Sango-cho**  
**Ikoma-gun Nara-ken(JP)**  
Inventor: **Karasawa, Tadahiko**  
**24-G-411, Kamishinden 1-chome**  
**Toyonaka-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**  
Inventor: **Yoshida, Naoyuki**  
**5-19, Amami-Higashi 1-chome**  
**Matsubara-shi Osaka-fu(JP)**

(74) Representative: **Vossius & Partner**  
**Siebertstrasse 4 P.O. Box 86 07 67**  
**W-8000 München 86(DE)**

Note: Within nine months from the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent, any person may give notice to the European Patent Office of opposition to the European patent granted. Notice of opposition shall be filed in a written reasoned statement. It shall not be deemed to have been filed until the opposition fee has been paid (Art. 99(1) European patent convention).

**EP 0 243 959 B1**

**EXPRESS MAIL NO. EV 24563723005**

Rank Xerox (UK) Business Services

## Description

This invention relates to substituted benzamide derivatives having a gastrointestinal motility enhancing activity, processes for the preparation thereof, and a method of using the same, and pharmaceutical compositions containing said compound as an active ingredient.

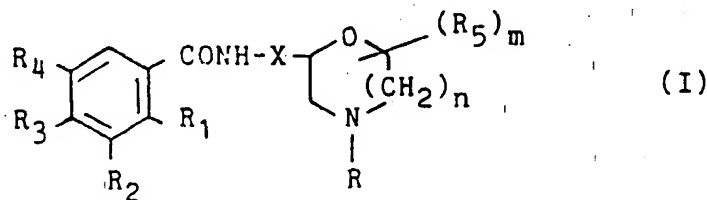
It is disclosed in JP-A-90274/1978 (Chem. Abstr. 90, (1979), 23071w) that certain N-[(4-lower alkyl-2-(or3)-morpholinyl)methyl]benzamide derivatives have antireserpine activity, analgesic activity, etc. and are useful, for example, as antidepressants or analgesics.

On the other hand, various benzamide derivatives have been synthesized and pharmacological properties thereof have been investigated since the mid-1960's, when 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(2-diethylamino)ethyl]-2-methoxybenzamide [generic name: metoclopramide, cf. Merck Index, 10th Ed., 6019 (1983)] has been developed as an antiemetic agent or gastrointestinal motility enhancing agent. However, there is not yet found any substituted benzamide derivative having superior activity to that of metoclopramide as a gastrointestinal motility enhancing agent.

The present inventors have extensively studied in order to obtain novel substituted benzamide derivatives having excellent gastrointestinal motility enhancing activity and have found that certain substituted benzamide derivatives wherein the nitrogen atom in the amide moiety is bound to the carbon atom at the 2-position of a morpholine or hexahydro-1,4-oxazepine group via an alkylene group show the desired activity and further that some of these substituted benzamide derivatives show more potent gastrointestinal motility enhancing activity but show less adverse effects on the central nervous system than metoclopramide.

An object of the invention is to provide novel substituted benzamide derivatives having excellent gastrointestinal motility enhancing activity. Another object of the invention is to provide processes for the preparation of the compounds. A further object of the invention is to provide a pharmaceutical composition containing as an active ingredient the compounds as set forth above which are useful as a gastrointestinal motility enhancing agent.

The substituted benzamide derivatives of this invention are compounds of the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy, benzyloxy, a heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl in which the heteroaryl is furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, or 1,2-benzisoxazolyl, a phenyl(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkenyl, or -T(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> (wherein T is a single bond or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene, Y is oxygen, sulfur or carbonyl, R<sub>6</sub> is phenyl, a phenyl substituted by one to five members each independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, trifluoromethyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, nitro, cyano and amino, naphthyl, or diphenylmethyl, and p is 0 or 1, provided that when T is a single bond, p is 0),

R<sub>1</sub> is a halogen, hydroxy, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkoxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkoxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkenyloxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkynyloxy, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy interrupted by one or two oxygens or carbonyls, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylthio, amino, a monosubstituted amino in which the substituent is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, a phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl or a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy or amino, or a substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy, phthalimido, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen,

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, a halogen, amino, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylamino, a di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)amino, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoylamino, or nitro,

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, a halogen, nitro, sulfamoyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylsulfamoyl, or a di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)sulfamoyl, or any two adjacent groups of the R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> combine to form a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkylendioxy, and the remaining two groups are each hydrogen,

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl,

X is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkylene, and

m and n are each 1 or 2,

provided that at least one of the groups  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is not hydrogen, and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts and N-oxide derivatives thereof.

5 The pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds (I) include, for example, inorganic acid addition salts (e.g. hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, sulfate and phosphate) and organic acid addition salts (e.g. oxalate, maleate, fumarate, lactate, malate, citrate, tartrate, benzoate and methanesulfonate).

10 The pharmaceutically acceptable quaternary ammonium salts of the compounds (I) mean pharmaceutically acceptable ammonium salts of the compounds of the formula (I) wherein R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl and include, for example, quaternary ammonium salts with lower alkyl halogenides (e.g. methyl iodide, methyl bromide, ethyl iodide and ethyl bromide), lower alkyl lower alkylsulfonates (e.g. methyl methanesulfonate and ethyl methanesulfonate) and lower alkyl arylsulfonates (e.g. methyl p-toluenesulfonate).

15 The N-oxide derivatives of the compounds (I) mean N-oxide derivatives of the compounds of the formula (I) wherein R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, thienylalkyl, pyridylalkyl, or  $-T'-S-R_6$  ( $R_6$  is as defined above and  $T'$  is an alkylene), and  $R_1$  is other than alkylthio.

20 The compounds (I), acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts and N-oxide derivatives thereof may optionally be present in the form of a hydrate or solvate, and the hydrate and solvate are also included in this invention.

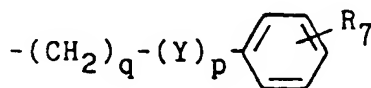
The compounds of the formula (I) contain one or more asymmetric carbon atoms, and hence, they may be present in the form of various stereoisomers. This invention includes also these stereoisomers and a mixture thereof and racemic compounds.

The terms for the atom or groups used in the present specification have the following meanings.

25 The alkyl group, alkyl moiety, alkylene group, or alkylene moiety includes straight or branched chain groups. The "alkoxycarbonyl" includes, for example, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl and propoxycarbonyl. The "alkylene" includes, for example, methylene, ethylene, methylenemethylene, trimethylene, propylene, dimethylenemethylene, tetramethylene, pentamethylene and hexamethylene. The "halogen" includes fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine, preferably fluorine, chlorine, and bromine. The "alkyl" includes, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, pentyl and hexyl. The "alkoxy" includes, for example, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, sec-butoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, hexyloxy, isohexyloxy, heptyloxy, octyloxy, nonyloxy, decyloxy, undecyloxy and dodecyloxy. The "cycloalkyl" includes, for example, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. The "alkenyloxy" means a group which has one double bond at the position other than the carbon atom adjacent to the oxygen atom, and includes, for example, allyloxy, 2-butenyloxy, 3-butenyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, 3- or 4-pentenyl, 4- or 5-hexenyloxy and 6-heptenyloxy. The "alkynyloxy" means a group which has one triple bond at the position other than the carbon atom adjacent to the oxygen atom, and includes, for example, 2-propynyloxy, 3-butyloxy and 5-hexynyloxy. The "alkoxy interrupted by one or two oxygens or carbonyls" includes, for example, 2-methoxyethoxy, (2-methoxyethoxy)methoxy, 2,2-dimethoxyethoxy, 2-oxopropoxy and 3-oxobutoxy. The "alkanoylamino" includes, for example, acetylamino, propionylamino, butyrylamino and isobutyrylamino.

Among the compounds of this invention, preferred ones are compounds of the formula (I) wherein R is pyridylmethyl,

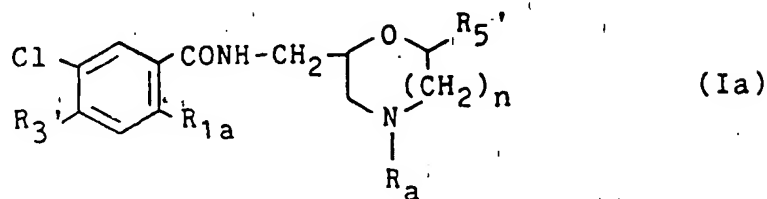
45



50 (wherein Y and p are as defined above,  $R_7$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, or nitro, and q is an integer of 1 to 4), pentafluorobenzyl, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzyl, 1-phenylethyl, or naphthylmethyl;  $R_1$  is hydroxy, a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy, a  $C_5$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkenyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkynyloxy, a  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkoxy interrupted by one carbonyl, a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy, or a substituted  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkoxycarbonyl, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen;  $R_2$  is hydrogen;  $R_3$  is amino, a di( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl)amino or a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkanoylamino;  $R_4$  is chlorine;  $R_5$  is hydrogen or methyl; X is methylene or ethylene; m is 1; and n is 1 or 2, and pharmaceutically acceptable

acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts and N-oxide derivatives thereof.

More preferred compounds are compounds of the formula:



wherein  $R_a$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, trifluoromethylbenzyl, cyanobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl,

$R_{1a}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkoxy, cyclopentyloxy, 3-butenyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, 2-oxopropoxy, 2-hydroxypropoxy, or 2-chloroethoxy,

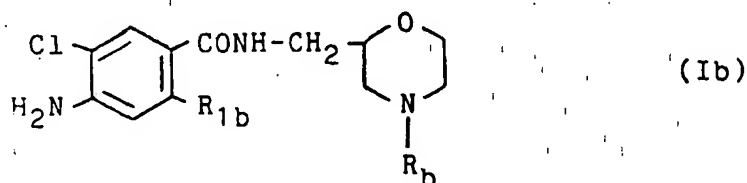
$R_3$  is amino, dimethylamino or a  $C_2$ - $C_3$  alkanoylamino,

$R_5$  is hydrogen or methyl, and

$n$  is 1 or 2,

and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts and N-oxide derivatives thereof.

Particularly preferred compounds are compounds of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl, and

$R_{1b}$  is methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, or 2-hydroxypropoxy,

and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts and N-oxide derivatives thereof.

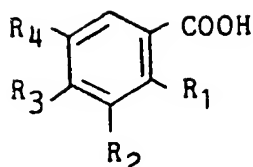
Specific examples of the particularly preferred compounds are the following compounds and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof:

- 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide,
- 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide,
- 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)benzamide,
- 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide,
- 4-amino-2-butoxy-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide,
- 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-isopentyloxybenzamide,
- 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide,
- 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzamide,
- 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide,
- 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-cyanobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide, and
- 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide.

The compounds of this invention can be prepared by various processes, for example, by the following processes.

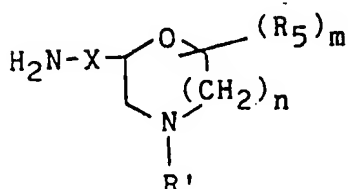
#### Process (a):

The compounds of the formula (I) can be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



(II)

wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as defined above, or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of the formula:



(III)

wherein  $R_5$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  are as defined above, and  $R'$  is the same as  $R$  except hydrogen,

and when a compound of the formula (I) wherein  $R$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or benzyl is obtained, optionally removing the said group from the product.

The reactive derivative of the compound (II) includes, for example, activated esters, acid anhydrides, acid halides (particularly acid chloride) and lower alkyl esters. Suitable examples of the activated esters are *p*-nitrophenyl ester, 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl ester, pentachlorophenyl ester, cyanomethyl ester, *N*-hydroxysuccinimide ester, *N*-hydroxyphthalimide ester, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole ester, *N*-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboximide ester, *N*-hydroxypiperidine ester, 8-hydroxyquinoline ester, 2-hydroxyphenyl ester, 2-hydroxy-4,5-dichlorophenyl ester, 2-hydroxypyridine ester and 2-pyridylthiol ester. The acid anhydrides include symmetric acid anhydrides and mixed acid anhydrides. Suitable examples of the mixed acid anhydrides are mixed acid anhydrides with alkyl chloroformates (e.g. ethyl chloroformate and isobutyl chloroformate), mixed acid anhydrides with aralkyl chloroformates (e.g. benzyl chloroformate), mixed acid anhydrides with aryl chloroformates (e.g. phenyl chloroformate) and mixed acid anhydrides with alkanolic acids (e.g. isovaleric acid and pivalic acid).

When the compounds (II) are used, the reaction can be carried out in the presence of a condensation agent, such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride, *N,N'*-carbonyldiimidazole and 1-ethoxycarbonyl-2-ethoxy-1,2-dihydroquinoline. When dicyclohexylcarbodiimide or 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride is used as the condensation agent, such reagents as *N*-hydroxysuccinimide, 1-hydroxybenzotriazole, 3-hydroxy-4-oxo-3,4-dihydro-1,2,3-benzotriazine, or *N*-hydroxy-5-norbornene-2,3-dicarboximide may be added to the reaction system.

The reaction of the compound (II) or a reactive derivative thereof and the compound (III) is carried out in a suitable solvent or without using any solvent. Suitable solvent is selected in accordance with the kinds of the starting compounds, and includes, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene, toluene and xylene), ethers (e.g. diethyl ether, diisopropyl ether, tetrahydrofuran and dioxane), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. dichloromethane and chloroform), ethyl acetate, acetonitrile, dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, ethylene glycol and water. These solvents may be used along or in combination of two or more thereof. When the acid is liberated during the course of the reaction, the reaction may optionally be carried out in the presence of a base. Suitable examples of the base are alkali metal bicarbonates (e.g. sodium bicarbonate and potassium bicarbonate), alkali metal carbonates (e.g. sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate), and organic bases (e.g. triethylamine, tributylamine, diisopropylethylamine and *N*-methylmorpholine). The compound (III) may be used in an excess amount to serve as the base. The reaction temperature may vary in accordance with the kinds of the starting compounds, but is usually in the range of from about  $-30^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ , preferably from about  $-10^\circ\text{C}$  to about  $150^\circ\text{C}$ , and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of from 1 hour to 48 hours.

When the compound (II) has such a functional group which interferes with the reaction as an aliphatic amino, it is preferable to block previously the group with an appropriate protecting group such as a lower alkanoyl (e.g. acetyl). The protecting group can be removed after the reaction.

When a compound of the formula (I) wherein  $R$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, or benzyl is obtained by the above process (a), the group is removed to give a compound of the formula (I) wherein  $R$  is hydrogen. The removal of these groups can be carried out by a conventional method. For

instance, in case of R being an alkoxy carbonyl, the product is subjected to hydrolysis under an alkaline condition, and in case of R being benzyloxycarbonyl or benzyl, the product is subjected to hydrogenolysis. The hydrolysis under an alkaline condition is carried out by using a base in an appropriate solvent. The solvent includes, for example, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol), dioxane, water, or a mixture thereof. The base includes, for example, alkali metal hydroxides (e.g. sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide). The hydrolysis is usually carried out at a temperature of from about 50 °C to about 100 °C for 0.5 to 24 hours. The hydrogenolysis can be carried out in an appropriate solvent in the presence of a catalyst. The solvent includes, for example, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol), ethyl acetate, acetic acid, dioxane, water, or a mixture thereof. The catalyst includes, for example, palladium on carbon. The hydrogenolysis is usually carried out at a temperature of from 20 °C to about 80 °C for 1 to 24 hours.

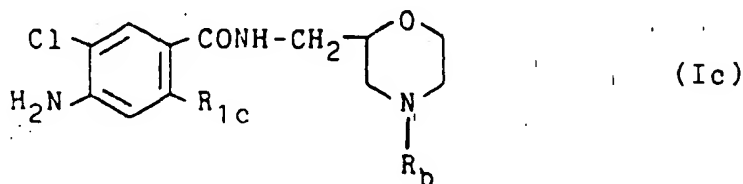
When a compound of the formula (I) wherein R<sub>3</sub> is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoylamino is obtained in the above process (a), the product may further be subjected to hydrolysis under an acidic or alkaline condition to give a compound of the formula (I) wherein R<sub>3</sub> is amino. The alkanoyl group can easily be removed. For instance, when a lower alkyl ester of compound (II) wherein R<sub>3</sub> is an alkanoylamino is reacted with a compound (III) at 120 - 150 °C, there can be obtained a compound of the formula (I) wherein R<sub>3</sub> is amino.

Many of the starting compounds (II) are known, and can easily be prepared by the methods as disclosed in literatures, for example, French Patent No. 1,307,995, U.S. Patent Nos. 3,177,252, 3,342,826 and 3,892,802, G.B. Patent No. 1,153,796, European Patent Nos. 76,530 and 102,195, and J. Chem. Soc., 1963, 4666. Novel compounds (II) can also be prepared by these known methods or by the methods as disclosed in Reference Examples 80, 81 and 83 to 87 hereinafter.

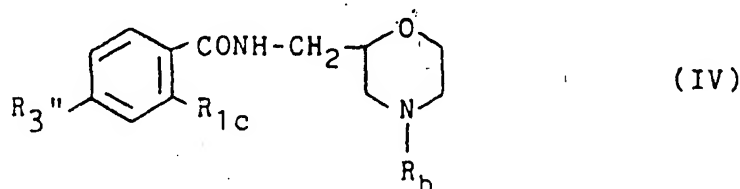
The starting compounds (III) are novel and can be prepared, for example, by the methods as disclosed in Reference Examples 1, 3 to 6, 56, 58, 60 to 76, and 79 hereinafter.

#### Process (b):

The compounds of the formula:



wherein R<sub>b</sub> is as defined above, and R<sub>1c</sub> is methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, or isopentyloxy, can be prepared by chlorinating a compound of the formula:



wherein R<sub>b</sub> and R<sub>1c</sub> are as defined above, and R<sub>3</sub>'' is a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoylamino, followed by removing the alkanoyl group from the product.

The first chlorination step can be carried out by a known method, for example, by reacting the compound (IV) with a chlorinating agent in an appropriate solvent. The chlorinating agent includes, for example, N-chlorosuccinimide, iodobenzene dichloride and t-butyl hypochlorite. The solvent may vary depending for example on the kinds of the chlorinating agent, and includes, for example, halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. dichloromethane, chloroform and 1,2-dichloroethane), ethers (e.g. tetrahydrofuran), acetonitrile, dimethylformamide and pyridine. The reaction temperature may vary depending for example on the kinds of the chlorinating agent, but is usually in the range of from about -20 °C to about 100 °C, and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of from 1 hour to 24 hours.

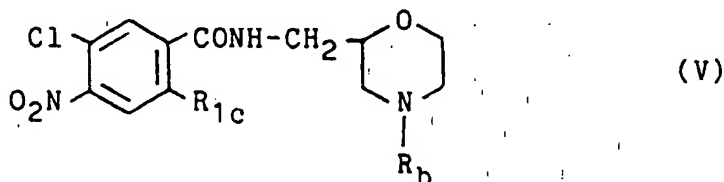
The removal of the alkanoyl group from the chlorinated product is effected by hydrolysis or by

treatment with an organic amine. The hydrolysis is carried out in an appropriate solvent under an acidic or alkaline condition. The solvent includes, for example, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol), dioxane, water, or a mixture thereof. The acid includes mineral acids (e.g. hydrochloric acid), and the base includes alkali metal hydroxides (e.g. sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide) and alkali metal carbonates (e.g. sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate). The treatment of the chlorinated product with an organic amine is carried out in the absence or presence of a solvent. The solvent includes, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene and toluene), ethers (e.g. tetrahydrofuran and dioxane), halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. dichloromethane and chloroform), alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol), ethyl acetate and acetonitrile. The organic amine includes, for example, lower alkylamines (e.g. methylamine and ethylamine) and di(lower alkyl)amines (e.g. dimethylamine and diethylamine). The removal of the alkanoyl group is usually carried out at a temperature of from about 20°C to about 100°C for 0.5 to 8 hours.

The starting compound (IV) can be prepared, for example, by reacting an appropriate 4-alkanoylamino-2-alkoxybenzoic acid or a reactive derivative thereof with an appropriate 2-aminomethyl-4-substituted morpholine in the same manner as in the above process (a).

#### Process (c):

The compound (Ic) can also be prepared by reducing a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  and  $R_{1c}$  are as defined above.

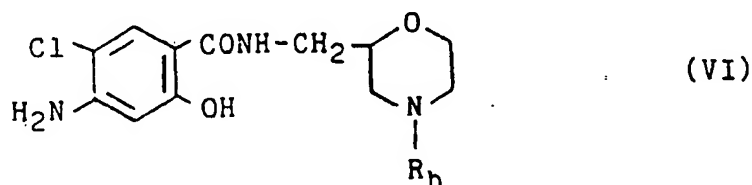
The above reduction can be carried out by a conventional process, for example, by treating the compound (V) with a reducing agent in an appropriate solvent. The reducing agent includes a combination of a metal (e.g. tin, zinc or iron) or a metal salt (e.g. stannous chloride) and an acid (e.g. hydrochloric acid or acetic acid). Stannous chloride may be used alone as the reducing agent. Alternatively, the reduction can also be carried out by hydrogenating the compound (V) in the presence of a catalyst in a solvent. A suitable example of the catalyst is palladium on carbon. A suitable solvent is selected in accordance with the kinds of the reducing agent or means, and includes, for example, alcohols (e.g. methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol), ethyl acetate, acetic acid, dioxane and water, or a mixture thereof.

The reaction temperature may vary depending on the kinds of the reducing agent or means, but is usually in the range of from about 10°C to about 100°C, and for catalytic hydrogenation, preferably from about 10°C to about 50°C. The reaction period of time is usually in the range of from 1 hour to 24 hours.

The starting compound (V) can be prepared, for example, by reacting an appropriate 2-alkoxy-5-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid or a reactive derivative thereof with an appropriate 2-aminomethyl-4-substituted morpholine in the same manner as in the above process (a). The 2-alkoxy-5-chloro-4-nitrobenzoic acid can be prepared, for example, by the process as disclosed in G.B. Patent No. 1,153,796.

#### Process (d):

The compound (Ic) can also be prepared by reacting a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  is as defined above,

with a compound of the formula:



5 wherein  $\text{R}_8$  is methyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, or isopentyl, and Z is a residue of a reactive ester of an alcohol.

In the formula (VII) the residue of reactive ester of an alcohol as defined for Z includes, for example, a halogen atom (e.g. chlorine, bromine or iodine), a lower alkylsulfonyloxy (e.g. methanesulfonyloxy, or ethanesulfonyloxy), an arylsulfonyloxy (e.g. benzenesulfonyloxy, p-toluenesulfonyloxy or m-nitrobenzenesulfonyloxy) and a lower alkoxysulfonyloxy (e.g. methoxysulfonyloxy or ethoxysulfonyloxy).

The above reaction is usually carried out in an appropriate solvent in the presence of a base. Suitable examples of the base are alkali metal carbonates (e.g. sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate), quaternary ammonium hydroxides (e.g. tetrabutylammonium hydroxide and benzyltriethylammonium hydroxide), alkali metal alkoxides (e.g. sodium methoxide and sodium ethoxide) and alkali metal hydrides (e.g. sodium hydride and potassium hydride). A suitable solvent may be selected in accordance with the kinds of the starting compound or base and includes, for example, dichloromethane, acetone, acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, diglyme, dimethylformamide and dimethylacetamide. When the compound of the formula (VII) wherein Z is chlorine or bromine is used, the reaction can proceed more smoothly by adding an alkali metal iodide (e.g. sodium iodide or potassium iodide) to the reaction system.

20 Alternatively, the above reaction can also be carried out in the presence of a strong base (e.g. sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide) and a phase transfer catalyst in a phase transfer solvent system such as dichloromethane-water. Suitable examples of the phase transfer catalyst are tetrabutylammonium bromide, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, benzyltriethylammonium chloride and tetrabutylammonium bisulfate.

The reaction temperature may vary depending for example on the kinds of the starting compound, but is usually in the range of from about 5°C to about 150°C, and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of 5 to 48 hours.

The starting compound (VI) can be prepared, for example, by reacting 2-acetoxy-4-acetylamino-5-chlorobenzoic acid or a reactive derivative thereof with an appropriate 2-aminomethyl-4-substituted morpholine in the same manner as in the above process (a), followed by hydrolysis of the resulting product.

30 The compound (VI) can also be prepared by demethylating the corresponding 2-methoxy compound with sodium ethanethiolate in dimethylformamide or with boron tribromide in dichloromethane.

The compounds (I) prepared by the above processes can be isolated and purified by conventional techniques, such as chromatography, recrystallization or reprecipitation.

The compounds (I) may be obtained in the form of a free base, acid addition salt, hydrate or solvate depending on the kinds of the starting compounds, the reaction and treating conditions. The acid addition salt can be converted into a free base by treating it with a base such as an alkali metal hydroxide or an alkali metal carbonate in the usual manner. On the other hand, the free base may be converted into an acid addition salt by treating it with various acids in the usual manner. For example, when a compound of the formula (I) is reacted with an appropriate acid in a solvent and the reaction product is purified by

40 recrystallization or reprecipitation, there is obtained an acid addition salt of the compound (I). The solvent includes, for example, chloroform, acetone, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol and water, or a mixture thereof. The reaction temperature is usually in the range of from about 0°C to about 80°C, and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of from 30 minutes to 48 hours.

The compounds of the formula (I) in which R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl or benzyloxycarbonyl may be converted into their quaternary ammonium salts in the usual manner. The quaternization is carried out by reacting the compound (I) with an appropriate quaternizing agent in the absence or presence of a solvent. The solvent includes, for example, aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g. benzene and toluene, xylene), ketones (e.g. acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and methyl isobutyl ketone) and acetonitrile, or a mixture thereof. The reaction temperature may vary depending on the kinds of the compound (I) and the quaternizing agent, but is usually in the range of about 10°C to 130°C, and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of 1 to 72 hours.

The compounds of the formula (I) in which R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, thienylalkyl, pyridylalkyl, or  $-\text{T}'-\text{S}-\text{R}_6$  wherein  $\text{R}_6$  and  $\text{T}'$  are as defined above may be converted into their N-oxide derivatives in the usual manner. The N-oxidation is carried out by reacting the compound (I) with an appropriate oxidizing agent in a solvent. The oxidizing agent includes, for example, hydrogen peroxide and organic peracids (e.g. peracetic acid, perbenzoic acid, m-chloroperbenzoic acid and perphthalic acid). A suitable solvent is selected in accordance with the kinds of the oxidizing agent, and includes, for example, water, acetic acid, alcohols (e.g. methanol and ethanol), ketones (e.g. acetone), ethers (e.g.



diethyl ether and dioxane) and halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. dichloromethane and chloroform). The reaction temperature may vary depending on the kinds of the oxidizing agent, but is usually in the range of 0°C to 100°C, and the reaction period of time is usually in the range of 1 to 72 hours.

The pharmacological activities of the compounds of the present invention are illustrated by the results of the following experiments, which were carried out on the representative compounds of the present invention.

The reference compounds used in the experiments are as follows:

A: Metoclopramide hydrochloride monohydrate, and

B: N-[(4-Ethyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide fumarate which is disclosed in the aforementioned Japanese Patent Publication (unexamined) No. 90274/1978.

#### Test 1 Gastric emptying enhancing activity

The test was carried out according to the method of Scarpignato et al. [cf. Arch. int. Pharmacodyn., 246, 286-294 (1980)].

Male Wistar rats, weighing 130-150 g, were fasted for 18 hours before experimentation, and 1.5 ml of a test meal (phenol red 0.05 % in a 1.5 % aqueous methylcellulose solution) was given by gastric tube. Fifteen minutes after administration of the meal the stomach was removed and the amount of phenol red remaining in the stomach was measured.

The test compounds, dissolved or suspended in a 0.5 % tragacanth solution, were orally administered 60 minutes before administration of the test meal. The rate of gastric emptying was calculated according to the amount of phenol red remaining in the stomach, and the activity of the test compounds was expressed in terms of increase in the emptying rate from the control. The number of animals used was 5 for the control and each dose of metoclopramide hydrochloride monohydrate and 4 for each dose of the other test compounds. The results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Gastric emptying enhancing activity

Test compound	Dose (p.o.)	Increase (%)	Test compound	Dose (p.o.)	Increase (%)
1(1)*	0.2 mg/kg	39.5	81	2.0 mg/kg	52.9
"	2.0 "	49.8	86	2.0 "	55.0
6	2.0 "	49.2	88	0.2 "	32.8
7	2.0 "	74.0	"	0.5 "	42.9
8	2.0 "	44.9	"	2.0 "	53.7
14	2.0 "	47.5	89	2.0 "	49.9
16	2.0 "	47.3	90	2.0 "	55.4
18(2)	2.0 "	39.3	91	2.0 "	51.2
25	2.0 "	39.1	92	2.0 "	41.0
28	2.0 "	42.8	93	0.5 "	46.9
33	2.0 "	42.3	"	2.0 "	44.2
37	2.0 "	42.2	94	2.0 "	52.0
52	2.0 "	52.5	95	0.2 "	34.7
63(1)	0.5 "	33.9	"	2.0 "	61.6
"	2.0 "	54.4	97	2.0 "	43.8
64	2.0 "	59.9	101	2.0 "	46.4
65	2.0 "	54.1	102	2.0 "	46.8
66(1)	2.0 "	41.3	104	2.0 "	43.8
67	2.0 "	57.5	105	2.0 "	52.0
68(1)	2.0 "	62.7	111	2.0 "	48.7
70	2.0 "	57.8	115	2.0 "	45.6
73	0.5 "	44.2	116	0.5 "	41.4
"	2.0 "	46.2	"	2.0 "	52.4
74	2.0 "	46.7	119	2.0 "	48.4
76	2.0 "	47.1	120	2.0 "	40.6
77	2.0 "	43.8	130	2.0 "	51.8
79	2.0 "	51.0	132	2.0 "	50.6
80(1)	2.0 "	65.6	244	2.0 "	51.8
(Reference compound)					
A	2.0 mg/kg	20.7	B	2.0 mg/kg	3.8
"	5.0 "	25.7	"	5.0 "	-1.9
"	10.0 "	30.7	"	10.0 "	2.1

\*) It means the compound of Example 1(1) (hereinafter, the same).

As shown in Table 1, the compounds of this invention exhibited potent gastric emptying enhancing activity at a dose of 2.0 mg/kg or less. The effect was stronger than that of metoclopramide hydrochloride monohydrate. On the other hand, Compound B did not show any effect even at a dose of 10.0 mg/kg.

#### Test 2 Acute toxicity

Male ddY mice, weighing 18 - 25 g, were used in groups of 10 animals each. The test compounds, dissolved or suspended in a 0.5 % tragacanth solution, were orally administered at a prescribed dose to the animals. The mortality was observed for 7 days after the administration. The results are shown in Table 2.

#### Test 3 Effect on the central nervous system (CNS effect)

Male ddY mice, weighing 18 - 25 g, were used in groups of 3 animals each. According to the method of Irwin [cf. Psychopharmacologia, 13, 222-257 (1968)], comprehensive observation of behavioral and physiologic states was carried out for 2 hours after the oral treatment with 100 mg/kg of the test compound, dissolved or suspended in a 0.5 % tragacanth solution. Liability of the test compounds to the central nervous system effect was expressed with the following marks, according to the total sum of potencies for

the individually analyzed effects, such as catalepsy, ptosis or hypolocomotion.

-: No effect

+: Slight effect

++: Moderate effect

+++: Remarked effect

Table 2 CNS effect and acute toxicity

Test compound	CNS effect (100 mg/kg, p.o.)	Acute toxicity	
		Dose (p.o.)	No. of the dead/ No. of the total
1(1)*	-	1000 mg/kg	0/10
6	-	"	2/10
8	-	"	0/10
18(2)	-	"	6/10
63(1)	-	"	0/10
66(1)	-	"	0/10
67	-	"	5/10
68(1)	-	"	0/10
70	-	"	0/10
74	-	"	0/10
80(1)	-	"	4/10
81	-	"	0/10
88	-	"	2/10
89	+	"	0/10
90	-	"	0/10
91	-	"	4/10
93	-	"	0/10
94	-	"	3/10
95	-	"	0/10
97	-	"	0/10
101	-	"	2/10
104	-	"	3/10
105	-	"	0/10
116	-	"	1/10
119	-	"	5/10
(Reference compound)			
A	+++	200 mg/kg	5/10

\*) It means the compound of Example 1(1) (hereinafter, the same).

As shown in Table 2, both CNS effect and acute toxicity of the compounds of this invention were weaker than those of metoclopramide hydrochloride monohydrate. These data suggest that the present compounds have a good separation between the dose for gastric emptying and that for adverse CNS effects.

As is clear from the above experimental results, the compounds of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts, or N-oxide derivatives thereof have excellent gastrointestinal motility enhancing activity with less toxicity, and hence, are useful as a gastrointestinal motility enhancing agent. They can be used in the prophylaxis and treatment of disorders associated with gastrointestinal motor impairment in mammals including human being, such as dyspepsia, esophageal reflux, gastric stasis, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal discomfort which are seen in acute and chronic gastritis, gastric and duodenal ulcers, gastric neurosis and gastroparesis. They can also be used in the prophylaxis and treatment of esophageal and biliary duct disorders and constipation. Further, they can be used in the prophylaxis and treatment of nausea and vomiting associated with emetogenic cancer chemotherapeutic agents such as cisplatin.

The compounds of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts, quaternary ammonium salts, or N-oxide derivatives thereof can be administered by oral, parenteral or intrarectal route. The clinical dose of the compounds (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or N-oxide derivatives thereof may vary according to the kinds of the compounds, administration routes, severity of disease and age of patients, but is usually in the range of 0.001 to 20 mg per kg of body weight per day, preferably 0.004 to 5 mg per kg of body weight per day, in human. The dose may be divided and administered in two or several times per day.

The compounds of the formula (I) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts or N-oxide derivatives thereof are usually administered to patients in the form of a pharmaceutical composition which contains a non-toxic and effective amount of the compounds. The pharmaceutical composition is usually prepared by admixing the active compounds (I), their salts or N-oxide derivatives with conventional pharmaceutical carrier materials which are unreactive with the active compounds (I), their salts or N-oxide derivatives. Suitable examples of the carrier materials are lactose, glucose, mannitol, dextrin, cyclodextrin, starch, sucrose, magnesium aluminosilicate tetrahydrate, synthetic aluminum silicate, microcrystalline cellulose, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxypropylstarch, calcium carboxymethylcellulose, ion exchange resin, methylcellulose, gelatin, acacia, pullulan, hydroxypropylcellulose, low substituted hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, light anhydrous silicic acid, magnesium stearate, talc, tragacanth, bentonite, veegum, carboxyvinyl polymer, titanium dioxide, sorbitan fatty acid ester, sodium lauryl sulfate, cacao butter, glycerin, glycerides of saturated fatty acids, anhydrous lanolin, glycerogelatin, polysorbate, macrogol, vegetable oils, wax, propylene glycol and water.

The pharmaceutical composition may be in the dosage form of tablets, capsules, granules, fine granules, powders, syrups, suspension, suppositories or injections. These preparations may be prepared by conventional methods. Liquid preparations may be prepared by dissolving or suspending the active compounds in water or other suitable vehicles, when used. Tablets, granules and fine granules may be coated in a conventional manner.

The pharmaceutical composition may contain as the active ingredient the compound of the formula (I), its pharmaceutically acceptable salt or N-oxide derivative in the ratio of 0.5 % by weight or more, preferably 1 to 70 % by weight, based upon the whole weight of the composition. The composition may further contain one or more other therapeutically active compounds.

This invention is illustrated by the following Examples and Reference Examples. The identification of the compounds is carried out by elementary analysis, mass spectrum, IR spectrum or NMR spectrum.

In Examples and Reference Examples, the following abbreviations are sometimes used.

Me:	methyl
Et:	ethyl
Pr:	propyl
Ph:	phenyl
Ac:	acetyl
A:	ethanol
AC:	acetone
AE:	ethyl acetate
CH:	chloroform
DO:	dioxane
DM:	dichloromethane
E:	diethyl ether
H:	hexane
IP:	isopropyl alcohol
M:	methanol
PE:	diisopropyl ether

T: toluene

#### Example 1

5 Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide:

(1) To a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (2.5 g) in dichloromethane (50 ml), 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid (2.7 g) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (2.4 g) are added, and the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is washed  
10 successively with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (3.0 g), mp 151-153 °C.

(2) The free base (2.0 g) obtained in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in ethanol (50 ml), and 35% ethanolic hydrogen chloride (5 ml) is added. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol  
15 to give the hydrochloride (1.6 g) of the title compound, mp 160-163 °C.

(3) The free base (7.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot ethanol (100 ml), and citric acid monohydrate (3.8 g) is added. The mixture is heated to become a clear solution, which is concentrated to 20 ml and cooled. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the citrate (8.6 g) of the title compound, mp 143-145 °C.

20 (4) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot 10% aqueous citric acid solution (40 ml), and the resulting solution is allowed to cool. The precipitate is collected to give the citrate dihydrate (1.1 g) of the title compound, mp 110-113 °C.

#### Example 2

25 Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (the same compound as that of Example 1):

To a stirred suspension of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid (2.9 g) in dichloromethane (50 ml), triethylamine (1.6 g) is added at 25 °C. The resulting mixture is cooled to -10 °C, and isobutyl chloroformate (2.0 g) is added slowly. After the mixture is stirred at the same temperature for 1 hour, a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (3.0 g) in dichloromethane (10 ml) is added. The reaction mixture is stirred for 1 hour at a temperature of between -10 °C and -5 °C and then at 25 °C overnight. The mixture is washed successively with water, 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium  
35 chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (4.1 g), mp 151-153 °C.

#### Example 3

40 Preparation of 4-amino-N-[3-(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)propyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide:

To a mixture of 2-(3-aminopropyl)-4-benzylmorpholine (2.0 g), 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid (1.7 g) and dichloromethane (40 ml), 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.8 g) is added, and the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with  
45 water, 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in chloroform and chromatographed on silica gel. The eluate with chloroform is discarded, and the subsequent eluates with methanol-chloroform (1:9) are pooled and evaporated to give the title compound (2.5 g) as an oil.

The free base thus obtained is dissolved in ethanol (50 ml), and a solution of oxalic acid (0.6 g) in ethanol (10 ml) is added. The resulting solution is concentrated to about 10 ml, and diethyl ether is added until a turbidity appears. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the oxalate hemihydrate of the title compound, mp 118-121 °C.

#### Example 4

55 Preparation of 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]benzamide:

A mixture of 3,4-methylenedioxybenzoic acid (2.0 g), thionyl chloride (1.7 g), dimethylformamide (1

drop), and chloroform (25 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 1 hour. After removal of the chloroform under reduced pressure, toluene (20 ml) is added and the resulting solution is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in chloroform (25 ml), and triethylamine (10 ml) is added. To the mixture, a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (2.5 g) in chloroform (25 ml) is added dropwise at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 °C overnight and then washed successively with water, 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound (4.0 g). The free base thus obtained is treated with fumaric acid in hot isopropyl alcohol. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give the 3/4 fumarate of the title compound, mp 161-163 °C.

#### Example 5

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-ethoxycarbonyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide:

To a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-ethoxycarbonylmorpholine (5.8 g) in dichloromethane (100 ml), 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid (5.0 g) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (5.2 g) are added, and the resulting mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in chloroform and chromatographed on silica gel. The eluate with chloroform is discarded, and the subsequent eluates with methanol-chloroform (1:9) are pooled and evaporated to give the title compound (7.5 g) as an oil.

The free base thus obtained is treated with oxalic acid in substantially the same manner as in the second paragraph of Example 3 to give the oxalate of the title compound, mp 140-151 °C (recrystallized from ethanol-diethyl ether).

#### Example 6

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-cyanobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide:

(1) To a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine (1.5 g) in dichloromethane (40 ml), 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid (1.2 g) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.3 g) are added, and the resulting mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 3 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound as an oil.

(2) The free base obtained in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in a small amount of ethanol, and a solution of fumaric acid (0.7 g) in ethanol (20 ml) is added. The resulting solution is concentrated to about 10 ml and cooled. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the fumarate of the title compound, mp 163-167 °C.

#### Example 7

Preparation of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide:

To a stirred mixture of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid (2.0 g), 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (1.6 g), and dichloromethane (20 ml) is added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.5 g), and the resulting mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (2.1 g), mp 161-163 °C.

#### Example 8

Preparation of 4-amino-N-[2-(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)ethyl]-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 1(1), using 2-(2-aminoethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine in Example 1(1), mp

149-151 ° C (recrystallized from methanol).

#### Example 9

5 Preparation of 4-amino-N-[2-(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)ethyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(1), using 2-(2-aminoethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine in Example 6(1). The free base thus obtained is treated in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(2) to give the hemifumarate 3/2 EtOH, mp 68-72 ° C (recrystallized from ethanol-diethyl ether).

#### Example 10

15 Preparation of 4-amino-N-[2-[4-(4-cyanobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]ethyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide:

The 1/4 hydrate of the title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(1), using 2-(2-aminoethyl)-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine in Example 6(1), mp 180-182 ° C (recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol).

#### 20 Example 11

Preparation of 2,3-methylenedioxy-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]benzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(1), using 2-aminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine and 2,3-methylenedioxybenzoic acid, respectively, in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine and 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid in Example 6(1). The free base thus obtained is treated in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(2) to give the fumarate 1/4 hydrate of the title compound, mp 144-146 ° C (recrystallized from ethanol).

#### 30 Example 12

Preparation of 5-chloro-N-[[4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-4-dimethylamino-2-methoxybenzamide:

35 The hemihydrate of the title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(1), using 2-aminomethyl-4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]morpholine and 5-chloro-4-dimethylamino-2-methoxybenzoic acid, respectively, in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-cyanobenzyl)morpholine and 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid in Example 6(1), mp 128-130 ° C (recrystallized from ethanol).

#### 40 Example 13

Preparation of 5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-cyanobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-4-dimethylamino-2-methoxybenzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 6(1), using 5-chloro-4-dimethylamino-2-methoxybenzoic acid in place of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid in Example 6(1), mp 161-163 ° C (recrystallized from ethanol).

#### Example 14

50 Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide:

(1) To a solution of 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine (2.2 g) in dichloromethane (50 ml), 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid (1.9 g) and 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (1.7 g) are added. The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 ° C for 4 hours, washed successively with water, aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue is chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate-hexane-chloroform (1:1:1) to give the title compound (2.6 g) as an oil.

(2) The free base (2.6 g) obtained in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in ethanol (50 ml), and a solution of fumaric acid (1.5 g) in ethanol (20 ml) is added. The resulting solution is concentrated to about 10 ml. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give the difumarate of the title compound, mp 150-154 °C.

#### Example 15

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-5,5-dimethyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 14(1), using 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-5,5-dimethylmorpholine in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine in Example 14(1), mp 181-184 °C (recrystallized from ethanol).

#### Example 16

Preparation of 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-hexahydro-1,4-oxazepin-2-yl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzamide:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 14(1), using 2-aminomethyl-4-benzyl-hexahydro-1,4-oxazepine in place of 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine in Example 14(1). The free base thus obtained is treated in substantially the same manner as in Example 14(2) to give the fumarate of the title compound, mp 180-183 °C (recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol).

#### Example 17

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (the same compound as that of Example 1):

(1) A mixture of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid methyl ester (2.7 g) and 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (5.6 g) is heated with stirring at 150 °C for 2 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture is chromatographed on silica gel with chloroform to give the title compound, mp 151-153 °C (recrystallized from ethanol).

(2) The title compound is also prepared in substantially the same manner as in part (1) of this Example, using 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid methyl ester in place of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid methyl ester in part (1) of this Example.

#### Examples 18 to 155

Various compounds listed in the following Tables 3 to 6 are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Examples 1 to 7, 14 and 17, using the corresponding starting materials.



Table 3



Ex.	R	Q	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
18(1)	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	—	148~150	AC-T
(2)	"	HCl	217~222	M
19		hemifumarate	138~141	A
20		difumarate	185~187	"
21(1)		—	172~185	"
(2)	"	5/4HCl · 7/4H <sub>2</sub> O	144~147	1°P
22		difumarate	175~181	A
23		fumarate	103~151	"
24		1/5H <sub>2</sub> O	89~91	"
25		EtOH	99~103	"
26		—	79~82	"
27		sesquifumarate	192~194	"
28		sesquifumarate · 1/2H <sub>2</sub> O	96~99	"
29		sesquifumarate	150~167	"

- to be continued -

Table 3 (Continue)

Ex.	R	Q	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
30		fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	154~156	A
31		1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	61~ 64	"
32		—	162~165	IP
33		oxalate·4/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	168~172	A
34		—	97~ 99	M
35		21-Pr OH·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	80~ 85	IP
36	(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Ph	1/41-Pr OH· 1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	175~176	"
37	CH(Me)Ph	fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	171~175	A
38		oxalate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	228~231	"
39	CHPh <sub>2</sub>	1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	184~186	"
40		fumarate·Et OH	155~158	A-E
41		3/4 Et OH	128~131	A
42		hemifumarate· 1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	166~168	A-E
43		hemifumarate·1/4 Et OH·1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	158~160	"
44		1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	146~147	IP-PE
45		sesquifumarate· H <sub>2</sub> O	88~ 91	"
46		oxalate·5/4 Et OH ·3/10 H <sub>2</sub> O	124~135	A

- to be continued -

Table 3 (Continue)

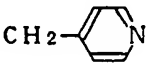
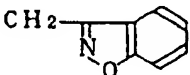
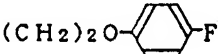
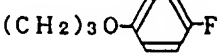
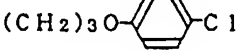
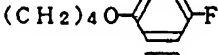
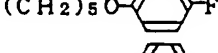
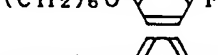
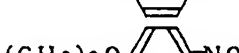
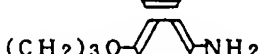
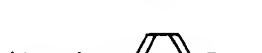
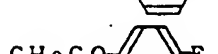
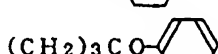
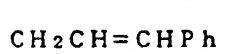
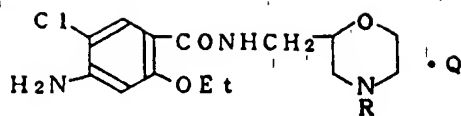
Ex.	R	Q	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
47		—	167~170	I P
48		hemifumarate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	127~129	A
49	CH <sub>2</sub> CH(Me)OPh	oxalate	113~115	"
50		1/4 i-PrOH	148~150	I P
51		1/2 i-PrOH· 1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	127~131	"
52		—	123~126	"
53		sesquifumarate	158~161	A - E
54		oxalate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	164~166	A
55		sesquifumarate	120~122	A - E
56		1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	170~172	I P
57		1/5 EtOH	149~153	A
58		oxalate·3/2 EtOH ·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	212~216	"
59		—	127~130	I P
60		EtOH·1/5 H <sub>2</sub> O	102~106	A
61		fumarate	148~155	"
62	CH <sub>2</sub> CH=CHPh	sesquifumarate· 3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	124~147	A - E

Table 4



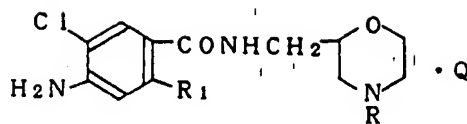
Ex.	R	Q	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
63(1)		1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	153~155	A
(2)	"	HCl · 3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	200~203	"
64		difumarate	175~178	IP
65		fumarate	183~184	"
66(1)		—	144~147	A
(2)	"	HCl · 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	181~183	"
67		"	155~158	"
68(1)		—	150~151	"
(2)	"	2 HCl	216~223	"
69		1/4 EtOH	162~164	"
70		—	146~149	"
71		3/10 H <sub>2</sub> O	154~158	IP
72		oxalate · 1/2 EtOH · H <sub>2</sub> O	194~198	A
73		—	170~172	M

- to be continued -

Table 4 (Continue)

Ex.	R	Q	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
74		1/10CHCl3· 1/5H2O	202~205	CH
75	(CH2)3Ph	oxalate· 7/4H2O	138~141	A
76	(CH2)4Ph	oxalate· 3/2H2O	188~174	"
77	CH(Me)Ph	oxalate· 3/4H2O	135~137	A-E
78		—	131~141	IP
79		fumarate	182~185	"
80(1)		fumarate· 1/2i-PrOH	150~152	"
(2)	"	dimaleate· 1/2H2O	133~135	A
81		—	175~176	IP
82		oxalate·1/2 EtOH·1/4H2O	186~188	A
83		—	149~151	"
84		3/4oxalate· 2H2O	135~138	M
85	Ph	1/4H2O	163~165	IP


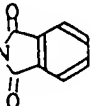

Table 5



Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R	Q	M.P. (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)
86	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Me	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	192~195 (A)
87	OCHMe <sub>2</sub>	"	fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	184~186 (A)
88	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Me	"	"	188~190 (A)
89	"	CH <sub>2</sub> -	HCl·7/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	178~184 (A)
90	"	CH <sub>2</sub> -	HCl·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	196~201 (A)
91	OCH <sub>2</sub> CHMe <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	fumarate	172~174 (A)
92	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>4</sub> Me	"	fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	172~174 (A)
93	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHMe <sub>2</sub>	"	"	175~177 (A)
94	"	CH <sub>2</sub> -	HCl·2/5 EtOH· 3/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	189~195 (A)
95	"	CH <sub>2</sub> -	2HCl·EtOH	186~191 (A)
96	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> Me	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	sesquifumarate	188~190 (A)
97	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>6</sub> Me	"	sesquifumarate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	190~193 (A)

- to be continued -

Table 5 (Continue)

Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R	Q	M.P. (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)
98	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>7</sub> Me	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	sesquifumarate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	189~192 (A)
99	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>8</sub> Me	"	7/4 fumarate	170~172 (A)
100	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>9</sub> Me	"	"	166~168 (A)
101		"	fumarate	194~197 (A)
102	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> Cl	"	1/10 EtOH· 1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	131~133 (A)
103	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> OH	"	1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	154~156 (AE)
104	OCH <sub>2</sub> COMe	"	fumarate·H <sub>2</sub> O	133~135 (A)
105	OCH <sub>2</sub> CH(OH)Me	"	hemifumarate· 3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	94~97 (A)
106	OCH <sub>2</sub> O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> OMe	"	difumarate	153~156 (IP)
107	OCH <sub>2</sub> CN	"	fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	198~201 (A)
108	OCH <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> Et	"	—	138~140 (IP)
109	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> N 	"	fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	139~143 (M)
110	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	"	H <sub>2</sub> O	77~79 (AE)
111	OCH <sub>2</sub> 	"	fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	201~204 (A)

- to be continued -

Table 5 (Continue)


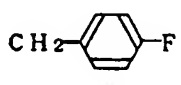
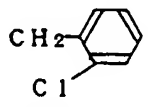


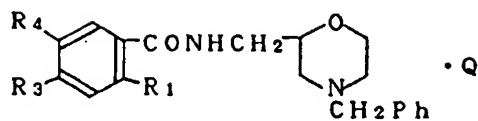
Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R	Q	M.P. (°C): (Recryst. Solvent)
112		CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	trifumarate	144~146 (A)
113	OCH <sub>2</sub> Ph	"	oxalate·H <sub>2</sub> O	103~108 (A-E)
114	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> Ph	"	fumarate·H <sub>2</sub> O	85~ 88 (A)
115	OCH <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	"	fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	177~180 (IP)
116	OCH <sub>2</sub> CH=CM <sub>2</sub>	"	3/2 fumarate· 1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	155~159 (A-IP)
117	"		difumarate	170~172 (A)
118	"		fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	138~141 (A-IP)
119	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CH=CH <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>2</sub> Ph	fumarate·1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	189~192 (A)
120	OCH <sub>2</sub> C≡CH	"	difumarate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	143~147 (A)
121	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> O- 	"	fumarate·3/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	145~147 (A)
122	OCH <sub>2</sub> COPh	"	fumarate·1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	207~210 (A)
123	O(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> CO- 	"	sesquifumarate· 3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	202~205 (A)



Table 6



Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	Q	M.P. (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)
124	OH	NH <sub>2</sub>	Cl	H <sub>2</sub> O	153~155 (IP)
125	"	NHAc	"	—	155~157 (IP)
126	OMe	"	NO <sub>2</sub>	1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	143~146 (A)
127	"	NH <sub>2</sub>	"	"	188~194 (M)
128	"	"	Br	—	147~149 (AC-T)
129	"	NHMe	Cl	fumarate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	158~162 (A)
130	"	NMe <sub>2</sub>	"	3/4 fumarate· 1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	132~134 (IP)
131	"	NEt <sub>2</sub>	"	oxalate·H <sub>2</sub> O	73~ 77 (A-E)
132	OEt	NMe <sub>2</sub>	"	oxalate·1/2 EtOH·3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	188~191 (A)
133	OH	"	"	oxalate· 1/2 H <sub>2</sub> O	123~130 (A-E)
134	OMe	NHAc	H	H <sub>2</sub> O	108~113 (IP)
135	"	NH <sub>2</sub>	"	—	119~122 (IP-H)


- to be continued -

Table 6 (Continue)

Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	Q	m.p. (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)
136	OMe	Cl	NO <sub>2</sub>	—	156~159 (T)
137	"	H	SO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	—	170~173 (IP)
138	OEt	"	"	—	221~224 (DO-H <sub>2</sub> O)
139	SEt	"	"	—	195~197 (DO-H <sub>2</sub> O)
140	Cl	"	"	—	156~159 (IP)
141	OMe	Cl	H	HCl	176~180 (IP-AC)
142	NH <sub>2</sub>	"	"	—	124~125 (A)
143	"	NO <sub>2</sub>	"	fumarate- 1/2Me <sub>2</sub> CO	146~151 (AC)
144	"	H	NO <sub>2</sub>	—	134 (A)
145	F	"	SO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	—	186~187 (A)
146	NH <sub>2</sub>	Cl	NO <sub>2</sub>	fumarate- 1/2Me <sub>2</sub> CO	122~127 (AC)
147	NHMe	H	"	—	151~154 (A)
148	NHCH <sub>2</sub> Ph	"	"	fumarate	189~195 (IP)
149	NH(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>5</sub> Me	"	"	4/3fumarate	70~ 81 (PE)

- to be continued -

Table 6 (Continue)

Ex.	R <sub>1</sub>	R <sub>3</sub>	R <sub>4</sub>	Q	B.P. (°C) (Recryst. Solvent)
150	NH <sub>2</sub>	NHMe	NO <sub>2</sub>	1/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	94~105 (DM-H)
151	"	NMe <sub>2</sub>	"	HCl · 1/3 i-PrOH	250~265 (IP)
152	"	H	Br	—	164~167 (A)
153	NHMe	"	SO <sub>2</sub> NH <sub>2</sub>	—	89~94 (A)
154	NH- 	"	"	3/4 H <sub>2</sub> O	104~107 (M)
155	NHMe	"	SO <sub>2</sub> NMe <sub>2</sub>	—	145~146 (A)

## Example 156

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-methoxy-N-(2-morpholinylmethyl)benzamide:

(1) A mixture of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-ethoxycarbonyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-methoxybenzamide (6.1 g), potassium hydroxide (10.1 g), and isopropyl alcohol (60 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 3 hours. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, and the residue is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue is recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give the title compound (1.4 g), mp 161-162°C.

(2) A mixture of 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide (5.0 g), ethanol (100 ml) and acetic acid (20 ml) is hydrogenated over 10% palladium on carbon (0.5 g) at 25°C. After the calculated amount of hydrogen is absorbed, the catalyst is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (3.8 g).

## Example 157

Preparation of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (the same compound as that of Example 7):

To a stirred solution of 4-acetylamino-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (4.0 g) in dimethylformamide (20 ml) is added N-chlorosuccinimide (1.3 g), and the resulting mixture is stirred at 70°C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is poured into ice-water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. The residue is recrystallized from acetone to give the title compound (3.1 g), mp 161-163°C.

The starting material, 4-acetylamino-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide, is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 1(1), using 4-acetylamino-2-ethoxybenzoic acid in

place of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid in Example 1(1).

#### Example 158

- 5 Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (the same compound as that of Example 1):

(1) A mixture of 4-acetylamino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (2.0 g) and 10% hydrochloric acid (40 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 1 hour and cooled. The reaction mixture is neutralized with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is dried over magnesium sulfate and evaporated. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (1.4 g), mp 151-153 °C.

(2) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in ethanol (25 ml), and 35% ethanolic hydrogen chloride (3 ml) is added. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the hydrochloride (0.8 g) of the title compound, mp 160-163 °C.

(3) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot ethanol (15 ml), and citric acid monohydrate (0.53 g) is added. The mixture is heated to become a clear solution, which is concentrated to 3 ml and cooled. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the citrate (1.2 g) of the title compound, mp 143-145 °C.

(4) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot 10% aqueous citric acid solution (40 ml), and the resulting solution is allowed to cool. The precipitate is collected to give the citrate dihydrate (1.1 g) of the title compound, mp 110-113 °C.

#### Examples 159 to 185

The compounds of Examples 18 to 22, 45 to 47, 52, 63 to 68, 79 to 81, 83, and 88 to 95 are prepared by chlorinating the appropriate 4-acetylamino-5-chlorobenzamide derivatives in substantially the same manner as in Example 157 and subsequently hydrolyzing the resulting 4-acetylamino-5-chlorobenzamide derivatives, in substantially the same manner as in Example 158.

#### Example 186

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide (the same compound as that of Example 1):

(1) Stannous chloride dihydrate (5.4 g) is added to a stirred mixture of 5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-4-nitrobenzamide (2.2 g), ethanol (30 ml), and ethyl acetate (30 ml). The reaction mixture is stirred at 70 °C for 2 hours and concentrated. The residue is basified with aqueous potassium carbonate solution and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. The residue is recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (1.1 g), mp 151-153 °C.

The starting material, 5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-4-nitrobenzamide, is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 1(1), using 5-chloro-2-ethoxy-4-nitrobenzoic acid in place of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoic acid in Example 1(1).

(2) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in ethanol (25 ml), and 35% ethanolic hydrogen chloride (3 ml) is added. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the hydrochloride (0.8 g) of the title compound, mp 160-163 °C.

(3) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot ethanol (15 ml), and citric acid monohydrate (0.53 g) is added. The mixture is heated to become a clear solution, which is concentrated to 3 ml and cooled. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the citrate (1.2 g) of the title compound, mp 143-145 °C.

(4) The free base (1.0 g) obtained in the same manner as in part (1) of this Example is dissolved in hot 10% aqueous citric acid solution (40 ml), and the resulting solution is allowed to cool. The precipitate is collected to give the citrate dihydrate (1.1 g) of the title compound, mp 110-113 °C.

#### Examples 187 to 213

The compounds of Examples 18 to 22, 45 to 47, 52, 63 to 68, 79 to 81, 83, and 88 to 95 are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 186, using the corresponding 4-nitro compounds.

#### Example 214

Preparation of 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzamide (the same compound as that of Example 124):

(1) To a mixture of 2-aminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (3.1 g), 2-acetoxy-4-acetylamino-5-chlorobenzoic acid (4.0 g), and dichloromethane (40 ml) is added 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride (2.9 g), and the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in ethanol (80 ml), and 10% hydrochloric acid (30 ml) is added. The mixture is refluxed with stirring for 2 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is neutralized with aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give the monohydrate of the title compound (3.0 g), mp 153-155 °C.

(2) To a stirred suspension of 60% sodium hydride (0.52 g) in dimethylformamide (20 ml) is added under ice-cooling a solution of ethanethiol (0.81 g) in dimethylformamide (5 ml). After the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 0.5 hour, 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-methoxybenzamide (3.4 g) is added, and the mixture is stirred at 100 °C for 1 hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is diluted with water, washed with chloroform, and neutralized with 10% hydrochloric acid. The precipitate is collected, washed with water, and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give the monohydrate of the title compound (2.3 g), mp 153-155 °C.

The following compounds are prepared in substantially the same manner as in this Example, using the corresponding starting materials:

4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide, mp 183-185 °C (recrystallized from ethanol),  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(3-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(2-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(3-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[(4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide, oil,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[4-(2-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methylbenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methylbenzamide,  
 4-amino-5-chloro-2-hydroxy-N-[4-(4-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methylbenzamide, and  
 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-hydroxybenzamide.

#### Example 215

Preparation of 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide (the same compound as that of Example 88):

To a stirred solution of 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-hydroxybenzamide (4.0 g) in 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (32 ml), tetrabutylammonium bromide (3.4 g) and a solution of butyl bromide (4.3 g) in dichloromethane (32 ml) are added. The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 15 hours and concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue is added ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel with methanol-chloroform (5:95) to give the title compound (5.5 g) as an oil. The free base thus obtained is dissolved in hot ethanol (20 ml), and fumaric acid (1.5 g) is added. The solution is stirred for some time. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the fumarate hemihydrate (4.6 g) of the title compound, mp 188-190 °C.

#### Examples 216 to 242

The compounds of Examples 1, 18 to 22, 45 to 47, 52, 63 to 68, 79 to 81, 83, and 89 to 95 are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Example 215, using the corresponding starting materials.

#### Example 243

Preparation of 2-[(4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxybenzoyl)aminomethyl]-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-4-methylmorpholinium iodide:

To a solution of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide (2.4 g) in methanol (100 ml) is added methyl iodide (4.0 g), and the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 24 hours. To the reaction mixture is added a proper amount of charcoal, and the mixture is heated for some time and filtered. The filtrate is concentrated to about 10 ml under reduced pressure. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from methanol to give the hemihydrate (1.6 g) of the title compound, mp 184-188 °C.

#### Example 244

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide N-oxide:

To a stirred solution of 4-amino-5-chloro-N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]-2-ethoxybenzamide (4.0 g) in methanol (150 ml) is added 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide (1.2 g). After the mixture is heated under reflux for 8 hours, an additional 30% aqueous hydrogen peroxide (1.2 g) is added, and the reaction mixture is refluxed with stirring for an additional 24 hours. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and chloroform and water are added to the residue. The mixture is stirred for about 30 minutes. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol-diisopropyl ether to give the title compound (0.6 g), mp 154-157 °C.

The starting materials used in the foregoing Examples are prepared as follows.

#### Reference Example 1

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine:

(1) A mixture of 4-benzyl-2-chloromethylmorpholine (86.4 g), phthalimide potassium salt (78.0 g), and dimethylformamide (700 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 5 hours. The reaction mixture is poured into ice-water. The resulting precipitate is collected and recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol to give N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]phthalimide (107 g), mp 136-139 °C. The starting material, 4-benzyl-2-chloromethylmorpholine, is prepared according to the method of F. Loftus [Syn. Commun., 10, 59-73 (1980)].

(2) A mixture of the above phthalimide compound (67.2 g), 85% hydrazine hydrate (20.0 g), and ethanol (180 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed with a small amount of water and then with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound (33.5 g) as an oil. Treatment of the free base with fumaric acid in hot ethanol gives the difumarate of the title compound, mp 166-170 °C.

#### Reference Example 2

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-phenylmorpholine:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 1(1) and (2), using 2-chloromethyl-4-phenylmorpholine in place of 4-benzyl-2-chloromethylmorpholine in Reference Example 1(1).

#### Reference Example 3

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine:

(1) A mixture of 4-benzyl-2-chloromethylmorpholine (15.0 g), sodium azide (8.6 g), and dimethylformamide (150 ml) is stirred at 130 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted

with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give 2-azidomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (15 g) as an oil.

(2) A solution of 2-azidomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (15 g) in toluene (40 ml) is added dropwise to a stirred solution of 70% sodium bis(2-methoxyethoxy)aluminum hydride in toluene (60 ml) cooled to -5 °C. The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 1.5 hours and cooled to 10 °C, and the excess of the reducing agent is decomposed by the cautious addition of 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution. The organic layer is separated, washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the title compound is obtained as an oil (11 g).

#### Reference Example 4

Preparation of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine:

A mixture of N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]phthalimide (162 g), 85% hydrazine hydrate (43.3 g), and ethanol (100 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 20 minutes. The reaction mixture is filtered, and the filtrate is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is separated, washed with a small amount of water and then with saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and filtered. To the filtrate is added slowly acetic anhydride (98.3 g), and the resulting mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue is recrystallized from toluene to give the title compound (101 g), mp 110-111 °C.

#### Reference Example 5

Preparation of 2-acetylaminomethylmorpholine:

2-Acetylaminomethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (120 g) is dissolved in a mixture of ethanol (1000 ml) and acetic acid (30 ml) and hydrogenated over 10% palladium on carbon (5 g) at about 60 °C. After the calculated amount of the hydrogen is absorbed, the catalyst is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound as an oil.

#### Reference Example 6

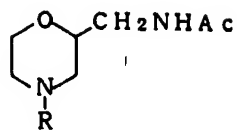
Preparation of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine:

A mixture of 2-acetylaminomethylmorpholine (7.0 g), 4-fluorobenzyl chloride (12 g), potassium carbonate (56 g), potassium iodide (1 g), and methyl ethyl ketone (100 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 17 hours. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is separated, washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue is recrystallized from toluene to give the title compound (9.3 g), mp 120-122 °C.

#### Reference Examples 7 to 55

Various compounds listed in Table 7 are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 6, using the appropriate alkylating agents in place of 4-fluorobenzyl chloride in Reference Example 6.

Table 7


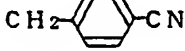
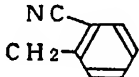
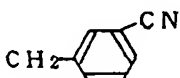

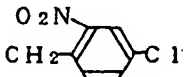
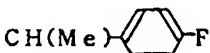
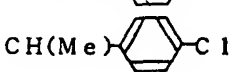
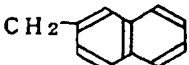
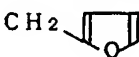
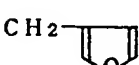
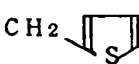


Ref. Ex.	R	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
7		111~112	T
8		108~109	"
9		107~109	"
10		79~ 82	"
11		93~ 96	T - E
12		92~ 94	T - H
13		89~ 90	PE - E
14		93~ 96	T
15		97~ 98	T - H
16		107~108	T
17		94~ 95	"
18		oil	
19		68~ 70	T

- to be continued -

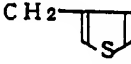
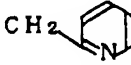
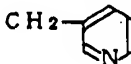
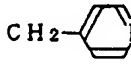
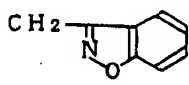














Table 7 (Continue)

Ref. Ex.	R	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
20		oil	
21		112~113	T
22		119~122	"
23		64~ 67	E
24		oil	
25		"	
26	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{Ph}$	"	
27	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Ph}$	"	
28	$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{Ph}$	"	
29	$\text{CH}(\text{Me})\text{Ph}$	"	
30		"	
31		"	
32	$\text{CHPh}_2$	155~157	T
33		92~ 94	"
34		65~ 68	"
35		101~103	"
36		88~ 92	"

- to be continued -

Table 7 (Continue)

Ref. Ex.	R	m.p. (°C)	Recryst. Solvent
37		112~113	T
38		88~ 89	T - E
39		105~107	T
40		97~101	"
41		oil	
42	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{Me})\text{OPh}$	"	
43	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$ 	"	
44	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}$ 	"	
45	$(\text{CH}_2)_2\text{O}$ 	97~ 98	T
46	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}$ 	oil	
47	$(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{O}$ 	"	
48	$(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{O}$ 	98~100	AC
49	$(\text{CH}_2)_6\text{O}$ 	oil	
50	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}$ 	"	
51	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{O}$ 	"	
52	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{S}$ 	"	
53	$\text{CH}_2\text{CO}$ 	"	
54	$(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{CO}$ 	"	
55	$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CHPh}$	"	

## 55 Reference Example 56

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine:

A solution of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (3.0 g) in 10% hydrochloric acid (50 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 4 hours. The reaction mixture is adjusted to pH 11 with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gives the title compound as an oil.

#### Reference Example 57

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-substituted-morpholines:

The title compounds are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 56, using the products of Reference Examples 4, 7 to 18, 21 to 33, 38 to 41, and 53 to 55 in place of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine in Reference Example 56.

#### Reference Example 58

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]morpholine:

A mixture of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]morpholine (3.3 g) and 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (60 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 20 hours. The reaction mixture is extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gives the title compound as an oil.

#### Reference Example 59

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-substituted-morpholines:

The title compounds are prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 58, using the products of Reference Examples 19, 20, 34 to 37, 42 to 45, 47 to 52, and 55 in place of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-[3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl]morpholine in Reference Example 58.

#### Reference Example 60

Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-ethoxycarbonylmorpholine:

(1) To a stirred solution of N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]phthalimide (30.0 g) in toluene (200 ml), ethyl chloroformate (19.4 g) is added dropwise at 60 °C, and the mixture is refluxed with stirring for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the residue is recrystallized from isopropyl alcohol-diethyl ether to give N-[(4-ethoxycarbonyl-2-morpholinyl)-methyl]phthalimide (27.8 g), mp 113-115 °C.

(2) A mixture of N-[(4-ethoxycarbonyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]phthalimide (10.0 g), 85% hydrazine hydrate (2.9 g), and ethanol (10 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 10 minutes. The reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. Removal of the solvent under reduced pressure gives the title compound (5.8 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 61

Preparation of 4-benzyl-2-cyanomethylmorpholine:

A mixture of 4-benzyl-2-chloromethylmorpholine (22.5 g), potassium cyanide (13 g), potassium iodide (1 g), and dimethyl sulfoxide (40 ml) is heated with stirring at 120 °C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture is cooled, diluted with water, and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated to give the title compound (20 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 62

## Preparation of 2-(2-aminoethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine:

A solution of 4-benzyl-2-cyanomethylmorpholine (20 g) in a mixture of ethanol (160 ml) and 28% ammonia water (10 ml) is hydrogenated over Raney nickel (2 g, wet) at 25 °C for 2 hours. The catalyst is filtered off and the filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residual oil (16.5 g) is treated with a solution of maleic acid in ethanol to give the maleate, which is recrystallized from ethanol-ethyl acetate to give the sesquimaleate of the title compound, mp 123-125 °C.

## Reference Example 63

## Preparation of 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine:

A solution of 2-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-4-benzylmorpholine (41 g) in diethyl ether (100 ml) is added dropwise to a stirred suspension of lithium aluminum hydride (59.2 g) in diethyl ether (150 ml). The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 1 hour. The excess of lithium aluminum hydride is decomposed by the successive addition of ethyl acetate and water. The insoluble materials are filtered off, and the filtrate is evaporated to give the title compound (34.4 g) as an oil. The starting material, 2-ethoxycarbonylmethyl-4-benzylmorpholine, is prepared according to the method of F. Loftus [Syn. Commun., 10, 59-73 (1980)].

## Reference Example 64

## Preparation of 2-(2-acetoxyethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine:

To a mixture of 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine (27.7 g), triethylamine (28 ml), and ethyl acetate (100 ml) is dropwise added acetic anhydride (17.8 ml). The reaction mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 1 hour and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in chloroform and chromatographed on silica gel. Fractions containing the title compound are pooled and evaporated to give the title compound (29.1 g) as an oil.

## Reference Example 65

## Preparation of 2-(2-acetoxyethyl)-4-benzylloxycarbonylmorpholine:

To a solution of 2-(2-acetoxyethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine (29.1 g) in acetonitrile (200 ml) is dropwise added benzyl chloroformate (24.4 g). The reaction mixture is refluxed for 30 minutes, cooled and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel. The eluate with hexane is discarded, and the subsequent eluates with hexane-chloroform (1:1) are pooled and evaporated to give the title compound (24.5 g) as an oil.

## Reference Example 66

## Preparation of 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-benzylloxycarbonylmorpholine:

A mixture of 2-(2-acetoxyethyl)-4-benzylloxycarbonylmorpholine (24.5 g), potassium hydroxide (8.9 g), ethanol (40 ml), and water (40 ml) is refluxed for 30 minutes and concentrated under reduced pressure. Water is added to the residue and the mixture is extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated to give the title compound (15 g) as an oil.

## Reference Example 67

## Preparation of 2-(2-chloroethyl)-4-benzylloxycarbonylmorpholine:

To a mixture of 2-(2-hydroxyethyl)-4-benzylloxycarbonylmorpholine (15 g), dimethylformamide (1 ml), and chloroform (50 ml) is dropwise added thionyl chloride (16.3 ml). The mixture is refluxed for 2 hours, allowed to cool, and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (16 g) as an oil.

## Reference Example 68

## Preparation of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-benzyloxycarbonylmorpholine:

A mixture of 2-(2-chloroethyl)-4-benzyloxycarbonylmorpholine (16 g), potassium cyanide (6.3 g), potassium iodide (1 g), and dimethylformamide (50 ml) is heated at 100 °C with stirring for 5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture is diluted with water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated. The residue is crystallized from diethyl ether-hexane to give the title compound (10.7 g), mp 59-60 °C.

Reference Example 69

## Preparation of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)morpholine:

A solution of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-benzyloxycarbonylmorpholine (10.7 g) in ethanol (60 ml) is hydrogenated over 5% palladium on carbon (1 g) at 25 °C. After the calculated amount of hydrogen is absorbed, the catalyst is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (5.4 g) as an oil.

Reference Example 70

## Preparation of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine:

A mixture of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)morpholine (5.4 g), benzyl chloride (5.4 g), potassium carbonate (5.4 g), potassium iodide (0.5 g), and methyl ethyl ketone (30 ml) is heated under reflux for 1 hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture is filtered and the filtrate is concentrated. The residue is dissolved in diethyl ether, and the solution is extracted with dilute hydrochloric acid. The extracts are basified with dilute aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is dried over sodium sulfate and evaporated to give the title compound (8 g) as an oil.

Reference Example 71

## Preparation of 2-(3-aminopropyl)-4-benzylmorpholine:

A solution of 2-(2-cyanoethyl)-4-benzylmorpholine (8 g) in a mixture of ethanol (60 ml) and 28% ammonia water (4 ml) is hydrogenated over Raney nickel at 25 °C. After the calculated amount of hydrogen is absorbed, the catalyst is filtered off. The filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure to give the title compound (7 g) as an oil.

Reference Example 72

## Preparation of 2-(2-chlorobenzyl)amino-1-methylethanol:

A mixture of 2-amino-1-methylethanol (25.0 g), 2-chlorobenzaldehyde (51.5 g), sodium bicarbonate (33.6 g), and methanol (1000 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 4 hours. After the reaction mixture is cooled to 10 °C, sodium borohydride (13.9 g) is added in small portions, and the resulting mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 1 hour. The solvent is removed under reduced pressure, and the residue is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound (55.0 g) as an oil.

Reference Example 73

## Preparation of 4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-chloromethyl-6-methylmorpholine:

A mixture of 2-(2-chlorobenzyl)amino-1-methylethanol (20.0 g) and epichlorohydrin (9.7 g) is stirred at 25 °C for 24 hours. To the reaction mixture is added 98% sulfuric acid (30 ml), and the resulting mixture is stirred at 150 °C for 30 minutes. After cooling, the reaction mixture is poured into ice-water. The mixture is basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with toluene. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate.

The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound (19.7 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 74

##### 5 Preparation of N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]phthalimide:

A mixture of 4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-2-chloromethyl-6-methylmorpholine (19.7 g), phthalimide potassium salt (14.6 g), and dimethylformamide (150 ml) is stirred at 150 °C for 5 hours. The reaction mixture is poured into ice-water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off to give the title compound (26 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 75

##### 15 Preparation of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine:

A mixture of N-[[4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]phthalimide (26 g), 100% hydrazine hydrate (4.2 g), and ethanol (20 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 15 minutes. After the insoluble materials are filtered off, the filtrate is diluted with water and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and filtered. Acetic anhydride (14.7 g) is added to the filtrate, and the mixture is stirred at 25 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is washed successively with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution, water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. After removal of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue is chromatographed on silica gel with ethyl acetate to give the title compound (15 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 76

##### Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine:

A solution of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-6-methylmorpholine (3.0 g) in 10% hydrochloric acid (60 ml) is refluxed with stirring for 2 hours. The reaction mixture is basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is distilled off under reduced pressure to give the title compound (2.2 g) as an oil.

#### Reference Example 77

##### Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-(2-chlorobenzyl)-5,5-dimethylmorpholine:

2-(2-Chlorobenzyl)amino-2-methylpropanol is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 72, using 2-amino-2-methylpropanol in place of 2-amino-1-methylethanol in Reference Example 72. This product is converted to the oily title compound in substantially the same manner as in Reference Examples 73 to 76.

#### Reference Example 78

##### Preparation of 2-aminomethyl-4-benzyl-hexahydro-1,4-oxazepine:

3-Benzylaminopropanol is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 72, using 3-aminopropanol and benzaldehyde, respectively, in place of 2-amino-1-methylethanol and 2-chlorobenzaldehyde in Reference Example 72. This product is converted to the oily title compound in substantially the same manner as in Reference Examples 73 to 76.

#### Reference Example 79

Preparation of 2-acetylaminomethyl-4-(4-fluorobenzyl)morpholine (the same compound of that of Reference Example 6):

A mixture of N-(4-fluorobenzyl)ethanolamine (10.0 g), N-(2,3-epoxypropyl)phthalimide (12.3 g) is stirred at 80° C for 3 hours. To the reaction mixture is added gradually 98% sulfuric acid (31.9 g), and the mixture is stirred at 150° C for 2 hours. The resulting brown solution is cooled to 25° C and poured into ice-water. The mixture is basified with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and filtered. Acetic anhydride (6.0 g) is added to the filtrate. After the resulting mixture is stirred at 25° C for 2 hours, ice-water and then aqueous sodium hydroxide solution are added. The mixture is stirred at 25° C for some time. The organic layer is separated, washed successively with water and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent is evaporated off and the residue is recrystallized from toluene to give the title compound (8.8 g), mp 120-122° C.

#### Reference Example 80

Preparation of 4-amino-5-chloro-2-hexyloxybenzoic acid:

(1) A mixture of p-acetylaminosalicylic acid methyl ester (5.0 g), hexyl iodide (7.6 g), potassium carbonate (9.9 g), and dimethylformamide (20 ml) is stirred at 70° C for 30 hours. The reaction mixture is poured into ice-water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed successively with aqueous sodium hydroxide solution and saturated aqueous sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated. The residue is chromatographed on silica gel with chloroform-methanol (20:1) to give 4-acetyl-amino-2-hexyloxybenzoic acid methyl ester (4.9 g) as an oil.

(2) To a stirred solution of 4-acetyl-amino-2-hexyloxybenzoic acid methyl ester (2.6 g) in dimethylformamide (20 ml) is added N-chlorosuccinimide (1.4 g), and the resulting mixture is stirred at 70° C for 1 hour. The reaction mixture is poured into ice-water and extracted with diethyl ether. The organic layer is washed successively with water and saturated sodium chloride solution, dried over magnesium sulfate, and evaporated to give 4-acetyl-amino-5-chloro-2-hexyloxybenzoic acid methyl ester (2.1 g) as an oil.

(3) A mixture of 4-acetyl-amino-5-chloro-2-hexyloxybenzoic acid methyl ester (2.1 g), ethanol (10 ml), and water (30 ml) containing sodium hydroxide (2.6 g) is heated under reflux for 4 hours. The ethanol is distilled off under reduced pressure, and the resulting solution is acidified with dilute hydrochloric acid and extracted with chloroform. The organic layer is treated in the same manner as in part (2) of this Reference Example to give the title compound.

Various compounds used as starting materials in Examples 86 to 95, and 97 to 123 are prepared in substantially the same manner as in this Reference Example, using the appropriate agents in place of hexyl iodide.

#### Reference Example 81

Preparation of 2-benzylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid:

A solution of 2-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid (5.0 g) and benzylamine (15.0 g) in ethanol (40 ml) is refluxed for 10 hours and then concentrated under reduced pressure. To the residue is added water (100 ml), and the resulting solution is adjusted to the pH of about 4 with acetic acid and stirred for 1 hour. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (4.8 g), mp 238-248° C.

#### Reference Example 82

Preparation of 2-hexylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid:

The title compound is prepared in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 81, using hexylamine in place of benzylamine in Reference Example 81, mp 161-163° C (recrystallized from diisopropyl ether-hexane).

#### Reference Example 83

Preparation of 2-acetyl-amino-4-dimethylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid:

According to the method of G. E. Keyser and N. J. Leonard [J. Org. Chem., 44, 2989-2994 (1979)], 2-

acetylamino-4-chlorobenzoic acid (33.0 g) is nitrated to give 2-acetylamino-4-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid (30.0 g). A solution of the nitrated acid (11.3 g) and 40% aqueous dimethylamine solution (40 ml) in ethanol (100 ml) is refluxed for 5 hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. To the residue is added water (100 ml), and the resulting solution is adjusted to the pH of about 4 with acetic acid. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from ethanol to give the title compound (8.6 g), mp 230-255 °C.

#### Reference Example 84

Preparation of 2-amino-4-dimethylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid:

A mixture of 2-acetylamino-4-dimethylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid (6.5 g), concentrated hydrochloric acid (20 ml), and water (80 ml) is stirred at 100 °C for 30 minutes. After cooling, solid sodium hydroxide (5 g) and then 10% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution are added until the mixture becomes a clear solution. The resulting solution is adjusted to the pH of about 4 with acetic acid. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from methanol to give the title compound (4.8 g), mp 240-250 °C.

#### Reference Example 85

Preparation of 2-amino-4-methylamino-5-nitrobenzoic acid:

A mixture of 2-acetylamino-4-chloro-5-nitrobenzoic acid (10.0 g) and 40% aqueous methylamine solution (60 ml) is stirred at 80 °C for 10 hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. To the residue is added 40% aqueous methylamine solution (100 ml), and the resulting solution is stirred at 80 °C for 20 hours. After cooling, the mixture is diluted with water (50 ml) and then adjusted to the pH of about 4 with acetic acid. The precipitate is collected and recrystallized from acetonitrile to give the title compound (7.6 g), mp 260-272 °C.

#### Reference Example 86

Preparation of 2-fluoro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid:

A solution of 5-chlorosulfonyl-2-fluorobenzoic acid (7.0 g) and 28% ammonia water (20 ml) in tetrahydrofuran (70 ml) is stirred at 0 °C for 1.5 hours. The reaction mixture is poured into water (200 ml), acidified with concentrated hydrochloric acid, and extracted with chloroform. The extracts are washed with water, dried over sodium sulfate, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is washed with diethyl ether to give the title compound (5.0 g).

#### Reference Example 87

Preparation of 2-methylamino-5-dimethylsulfamoylbenzoic acid:

A mixture of 5-dimethylsulfamoyl-2-fluorobenzoic acid (10 g) and 40% aqueous methylamine solution (85 ml) is refluxed for 24 hours and then evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is adjusted to the pH of about 4 with acetic acid. The precipitate is collected, washed with water, and dried to give the title compound (6.0 g).

#### Reference Example 88

Preparation of 2-cyclopropylamino-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid:

The title compound is prepared from 2-fluoro-5-sulfamoylbenzoic acid and cyclopropylamine in substantially the same manner as in Reference Example 87.

#### Example 245



	per 1,000 tablets
4-Amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide citrate	2 g
Corn starch	28 g
Lactose	55 g
Microcrystalline cellulose	11 g
Hydroxypropylcellulose	3 g
Light anhydrous silicic acid	0.5 g
Magnesium stearate	0.5 g

The above components are blended, granulated and made into 1,000 tablets each weighing 100 mg by a conventional method.

#### Example 246

	per 1,000 capsules
4-Amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide fumarate	5 g
Corn starch	103 g
Lactose	65 g
Hydroxypropylcellulose	5 g
Light anhydrous silicic acid	1 g
Magnesium stearate	1 g

The above components are blended, granulated and filled into 1,000 capsules by a conventional method.

#### Example 247

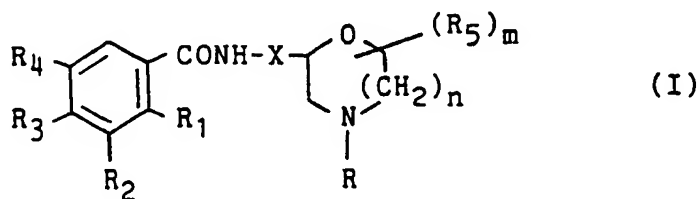
	fine granules
4-Amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide fumarate hemihydrate	10 g
Corn starch	220 g
Lactose	730 g
Hydroxypropylcellulose	30 g
Light anhydrous silicic acid	10 g

The above components are blended and made into fine granules by a conventional method.

#### Claims

Claims for the following Contracting States : BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. A compound of the formula:



wherein R is hydrogen, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, a heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl in which the heteroaryl is furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, or 1,2-benzisoxazolyl, a phenyl(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkenyl, or -T-(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> - (wherein T is a single bond or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkylene, Y is oxygen, sulfur or carbonyl, R<sub>6</sub> is phenyl, a phenyl substituted by one to five members each independently selected from a halogen, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, trifluoromethyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy, nitro, cyano and amino, naphthyl, or diphenylmethyl, and p is 0 or 1, provided that when T is a single bond, p is 0),

R<sub>1</sub> is a halogen, hydroxy, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkoxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyloxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkenyloxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkynyloxy, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy interrupted by one or two oxygens or carbonyls, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylthio, amino, a monosubstituted amino in which the substituent is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, a phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl or a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy or amino, or a substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, phthalimido, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen,

R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen,

R<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, a halogen, amino, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylamino, a di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)amino, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoylamino, or nitro,

R<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, a halogen, nitro, sulfamoyl, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylsulfamoyl, or a di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl)sulfamoyl, or any two adjacent groups of the R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> combine to form a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkylenedioxy, and the remaining two groups are each hydrogen,

R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl,

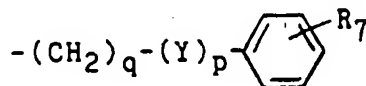
X is a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkylene, and

m and n are each 1 or 2,

provided that at least one of the groups R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> and R<sub>4</sub> is not hydrogen,

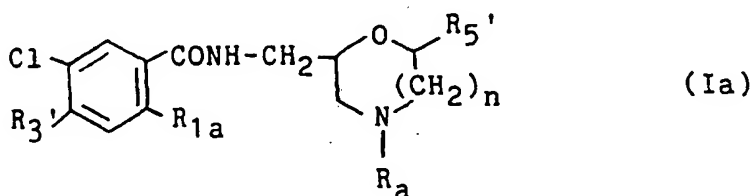
or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or quaternary ammonium salt thereof, or an N-oxide derivative of the compound of the formula (I) wherein R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, thienylalkyl, pyridylalkyl, or -T'-S-R<sub>6</sub> (R<sub>6</sub> is defined above and T' is an alkylene), and R<sub>1</sub> is other than alkylthio.

2. The compound according to claim 1, wherein R is pyridylmethyl,



(wherein Y and p are as defined in claim 1, R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, or nitro, and q is an integer of 1 to 4), pentafluorobenzyl, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzyl, 1-phenylethyl, or naphthylmethyl; R<sub>1</sub> is hydroxy, a C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub> alkoxy, a C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyloxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkenyloxy, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkynyloxy, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy interrupted by one carbonyl, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy, or a substituted C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxycarbonyl, a C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen; R<sub>2</sub> is hydrogen; R<sub>3</sub> is amino, a di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub> alkyl)amino or a C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> alkanoylamino; R<sub>4</sub> is chlorine; R<sub>5</sub> is hydrogen or methyl; X is methylene or ethylene; m is 1; and n is 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

3. The compound according to claim 1 which has the formula:



wherein  $R_a$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, trifluoromethylbenzyl, cyanobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl,

$R_{1a}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkoxy, cyclopentyloxy, 3-butenyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, 2-oxopropoxy, 2-hydroxypropoxy, or 2-chloroethoxy,

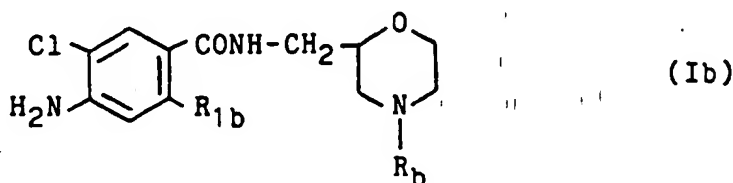
$R_3'$  is amino, dimethylamino or a  $C_2$ - $C_3$  alkanoylamino,

$R_5'$  is hydrogen or methyl, and

$n$  is 1 or 2,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

4. The compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl, and

$R_{1b}$  is methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, or 2-hydroxypropoxy,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof or an N-oxide derivative of the compound of the formula (Ib) wherein  $R_b$  is other than pyridylmethyl.

5. The compound according to claim 4, which is 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

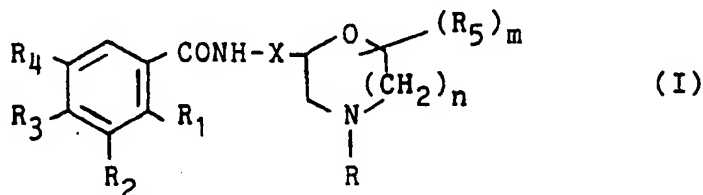
6. The compound according to claim 4, which is 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

7. The compound according to claim 4, which is 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

8. The compound according to claim 4, which is 4-amino-2-butoxy-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

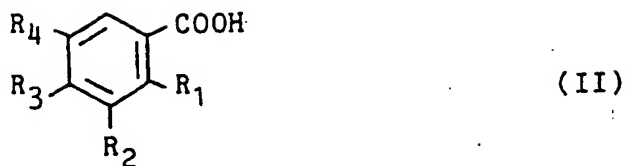
9. The compound according to claim 4, which is 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chloro-2-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)benzamide, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

10. A process for preparing a compound of the formula:

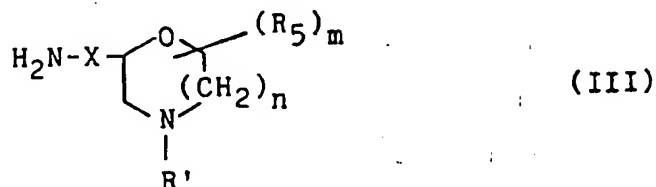


wherein  $R$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $R_5$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  and  $n$  are as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof, which comprises

(a) reacting a compound of the formula:

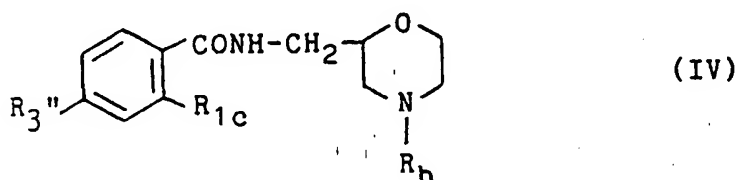


wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as defined in claim 1, or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of the formula:

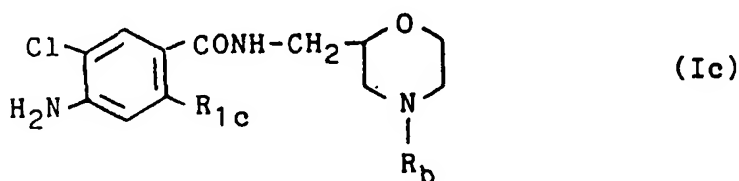


wherein  $R_5$ , X, m and n are as defined in claim 1, and  $R'$  is the same as R except hydrogen, and when a compound of the formula (I) wherein R is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or benzyl is obtained, optionally removing the said group from the product,

(b) chlorinating a compound of the formula:

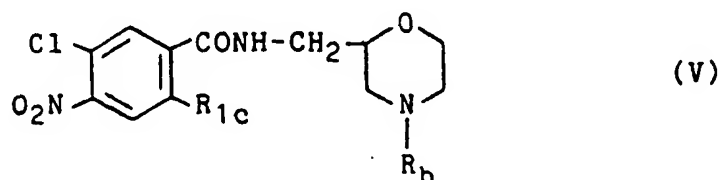


wherein  $R_b$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl,  $R_{1c}$  is methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, or isopentyloxy, and  $R_3''$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkanoylamino, followed by removing the alkanoyl group from the product to give a compound of the formula:



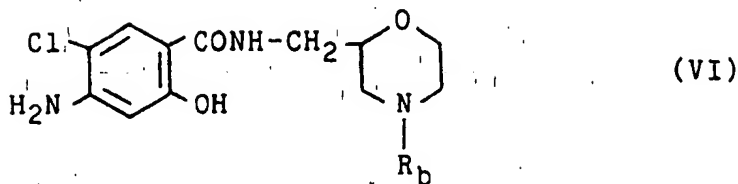
wherein  $R_b$  and  $R_{1c}$  are as defined above,

(c) reducing a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  and  $R_{1c}$  are as defined above, to give a compound of the formula (Ic), or

(d) reacting a compound of the formula:



10 wherein  $R_b$  is as defined above,  
with a compound of the formula:

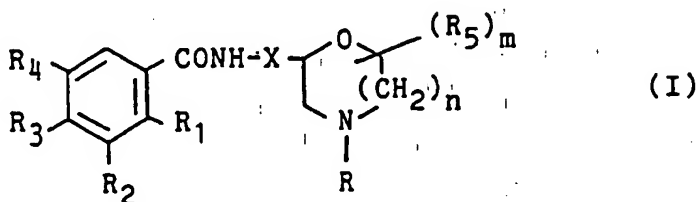


15 wherein  $R_8$  is methyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, or isopentyl, and Z is a residue of a reactive ester of an alcohol, to give a compound of the formula (Ic), optionally followed by converting the product into the desired pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

- 20 11. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a compound as set forth in any one of claims 1 to 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent.

Claims for the following Contracting States : AT, GR, ES

- 25 1. A process for preparing a compound of the formula:



35 wherein R is hydrogen, a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, a heteroaryl( $C_1$ - $C_3$ )alkyl in which the heteroaryl is furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, or 1,2-benzisoxazolyl, a phenyl( $C_3$ - $C_5$ )alkenyl, or  $-T(Y)_p-R_6$  - (wherein T is a single bond or a  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkylene, Y is oxygen, sulfur or carbonyl,  $R_6$  is phenyl, a phenyl substituted by one to five members each independently selected from a halogen, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl, trifluoromethyl, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkoxy, nitro, cyano and amino, naphthyl, or diphenylmethyl, and p is 0 or 1, provided that when T is a single bond, p is 0),

40  $R_1$  is a halogen, hydroxy, a  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$  alkoxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  alkenyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_8$  alkynyloxy, a  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkoxy interrupted by one or two oxygens or carbonyls, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkylthio, amino, a monosubstituted amino in which the substituent is a  $C_1$ - $C_8$  alkyl, a phenyl( $C_1$ - $C_3$ )alkyl or a  $C_3$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyl, a  $C_2$ - $C_6$  alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy or amino, or a substituted  $C_1$ - $C_6$  alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, phthalimido, a  $C_3$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen,

50  $R_2$  is hydrogen,

$R_3$  is hydrogen, a halogen, amino, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkylamino, a di( $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl)amino, a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkanoylamino, or nitro,

$R_4$  is hydrogen, a halogen, nitro, sulfamoyl, a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkylsulfamoyl, or a di( $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl)sulfamoyl,

55 or any two adjacent groups of the  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  combine to form a  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkylenedioxy, and the remaining two groups are each hydrogen,

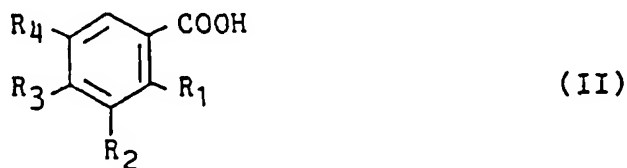
$R_5$  is hydrogen or a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  alkyl,

X is a  $C_1$ - $C_3$  alkylene, and

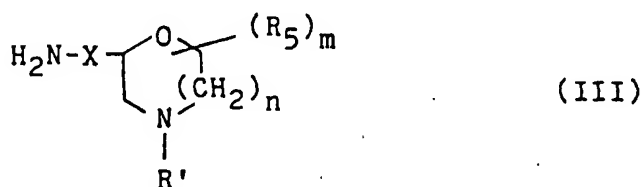
m and n are each 1 or 2,

provided that at least one of the groups  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  is not hydrogen,  
or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or quaternary ammonium salt thereof, or an N-oxide  
derivative of the compound of the formula (I) wherein R is other than hydrogen, alkoxycarbonyl,  
benzyloxycarbonyl, thienylalkyl, pyridylalkyl or  $-T'-S-R_6$  ( $R_6$  is as defined above and  $T'$  is an alkylene),  
and  $R_1$  is other than alkylthio, which comprises

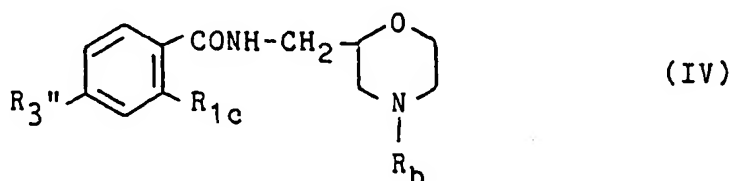
(a) reacting a compound of the formula:



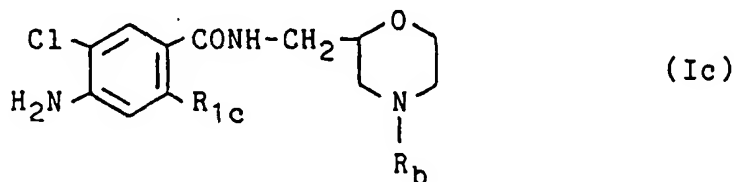
wherein  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  and  $R_4$  are as defined above, or a reactive derivative thereof with a compound of  
the formula:



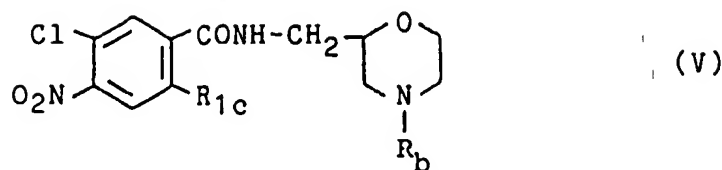
wherein  $R_5$ , X, m and n are as defined above, and  $R'$  is the same as R except hydrogen,  
and when a compound of the formula (I) wherein R is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl or  
benzyl is obtained, optionally removing the said group from the product,  
(b) chlorinating a compound of the formula:



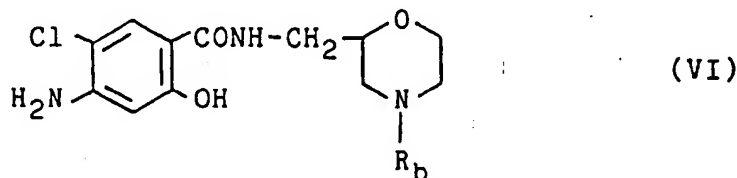
wherein  $R_b$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl,  $R_{1c}$  is  
methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, or isopentyloxy, and  $R_{3''}$  is a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkanoylamino,  
followed by removing the alkanoyl group from the product to give a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  and  $R_{1c}$  are as defined above,  
(c) reducing a compound of the formula:



10 wherein  $R_b$  and  $R_{1c}$  are as defined above, to give a compound of the formula (Ic), or (d) reacting a compound of the formula:

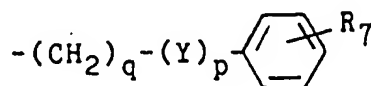


20 wherein  $R_b$  is as defined above, with a compound of the formula:



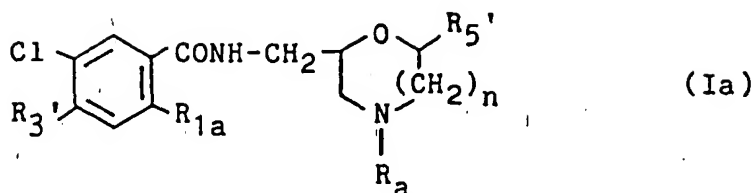
wherein  $R_8$  is methyl, ethyl, butyl, isobutyl, pentyl, or isopentyl, and Z is a residue of a reactive ester of an alcohol, to give a compound of the formula (Ic), optionally followed by converting the product into the desired pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

- 30 2. The process according to claim 1-(a), wherein the product is a compound of the formula (I) wherein R is pyridylmethyl,



40 (wherein Y and p are as defined in claim 1,  $R_7$  is hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, trifluoromethyl, cyano, or nitro, and q is an integer of 1 to 4), pentafluorobenzyl, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzyl, 1-phenylethyl, or naphthylmethyl;  $R_1$  is hydroxy, a  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$  alkoxy, a  $C_5$ - $C_6$  cycloalkyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkenyloxy, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  alkynyloxy, a  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkoxy interrupted by one carbonyl, a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkoxy in which the carbon atom at any position other than the 1-position is substituted by one hydroxy, or a substituted  $C_1$ - $C_5$  alkoxy in which the substituent is a halogen, cyano, a  $C_2$ - $C_4$  alkoxy carbonyl, a  $C_3$ - $C_5$  cycloalkyl, a phenyl optionally substituted by one halogen, a phenoxy optionally substituted by one halogen, or a benzoyl optionally substituted by one halogen;  $R_2$  is hydrogen;  $R_3$  is amino, a di( $C_1$ - $C_2$  alkyl)amino or a  $C_2$ - $C_5$  alkanoylamino;  $R_4$  is chlorine;  $R_5$  is hydrogen or methyl; X is methylene or ethylene; m is 1; and n is 1 or 2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

- 50 3. The process according to claim 1-(a), wherein the product is a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_a$  is pyridylmethyl, benzyl, fluorobenzyl, chlorobenzyl, trifluoromethylbenzyl, cyanobenzyl, or 3-(4-chlorophenoxy)propyl,

$R_{1a}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_7$  alkoxy, cyclopentyloxy, 3-butenyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, 2-oxopropoxy, 2-hydroxypropoxy, or 2-chloroethoxy,

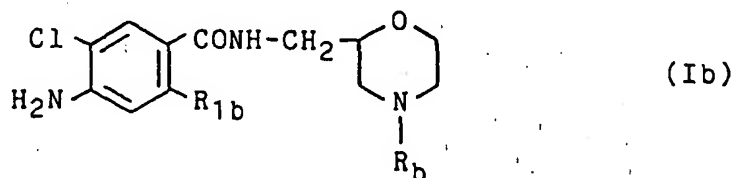
$R_3'$  is amino, dimethylamino or a  $C_2$ - $C_3$  alkanoylamino,

$R_5'$  is hydrogen or methyl, and

$n$  is 1 or 2,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt, quaternary ammonium salt, or N-oxide derivative thereof.

4. The process according to claim 1-(a), wherein the product is a compound of the formula:



wherein  $R_b$  is as defined in claim 1-(b), and

$R_{1b}$  is methoxy, ethoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, 3-methyl-2-butenyloxy, or 2-hydroxypropoxy,

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or N-oxide derivative thereof.

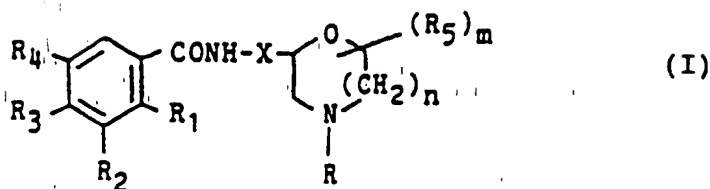
5. The process according to claim 1, wherein the product is a compound of the formula (Ic) or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt or N-oxide derivative thereof.
6. The process according to claim 1, wherein the product is 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.
7. The process according to claim 1, wherein the product is 4-amino-5-chloro-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)-methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.
8. The process according to claim 1, wherein the product is 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.
9. The process according to claim 1, wherein the product is 4-amino-2-butoxy-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.
10. The process according to claim 1-(a), wherein the product is 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)-methyl]-5-chloro-2-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)benzamide or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

#### Patentansprüche

Patentansprüche für folgend Vertragsstaaten: BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE

1. Verbindung der Formel I:





in der R ein Wasserstoffatom, einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxy-carbonyl-, Benzyloxy-carbonyl-, einen Heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkylrest, in dem der Heteroarylrest eine Furyl-, Thienyl-, Pyridyl- oder 1,2-Benzisoxazolylgruppe darstellt, einen Phenyl(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkenylrest oder eine Gruppe -T-(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> bedeutet (wobei T eine Einfachbindung oder ein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkylrest ist; Y ein Sauerstoffatom, Schwefelatom oder eine Carbonylgruppe ist; R<sub>6</sub> eine Phenylgruppe oder eine jeweils unabhängig mit 1 bis 5 Resten ausgewählt aus der Reihe Halogenatom, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkyl-, Trifluormethyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkoxy-, Nitro-, Cyano- und Amino-, Naphthyl- oder Diphenylmethylrest substituierte Phenylgruppe ist; und p 0 oder 1 ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn T eine Einfachbindung darstellt, p 0 ist);

R<sub>1</sub> ein Halogenatom, einen Hydroxy-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-Alkoxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkenyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkynyloxy-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, der durch ein oder zwei Sauerstoffatome oder Carbonylgruppen unterbrochen ist, einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylthio-, Amino-, einen monosubstituierten Aminorest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkyl-, einen Phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl- oder einen C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkylrest darstellt, einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem das Kohlenstoffatom an einer anderen als der 1-Position mit einer Hydroxy- oder Aminogruppe substituiert ist, oder einen substituierten C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent ein Halogenatom, einen Cyano-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxy-carbonyl-, Phthalimido-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkyl-, einen Phenylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, einen Phenoxyrest, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, oder einen Benzoylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist;

R<sub>2</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet;

R<sub>3</sub> ein Wasserstoff-, ein Halogenatom, einen Amino-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylamino-, Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkanoylamino- oder Nitrorest bedeutet;

R<sub>4</sub> ein Wasserstoff-, Halogenatom, einen Nitro-, Sulfamoyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylsulfamoyl oder Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-sulfamoylrest bedeutet; oder

jeweils zwei benachbarte Reste R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> zusammen einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-Alkylendioxyrest bilden und die übriggebliebenen zwei Reste jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom darstellen;

R<sub>5</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom oder einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylrest bedeutet;

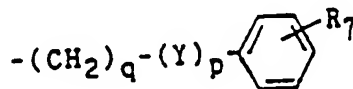
X einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-Alkylrest bedeutet, und

m und n jeweils 1 oder 2 sind,

mit der Maßgabe, daß mindestens einer der Reste R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> kein Wasserstoffatom ist;

oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz oder quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder ein N-Oxidderivat der Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (I), in der R kein Wasserstoffatom, kein Alkoxy-carbonyl-, Benzyloxy-carbonyl-, Thienylalkyl-, Pyridylalkylrest oder keine Gruppe -T'-S-R<sub>6</sub> ist (wobei R<sub>6</sub> die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung hat und T' ein Alkylrest ist) und R<sub>1</sub> kein Alkylthiorest ist.

## 2. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1, in der R einen Pyridylmethylrest, eine Gruppe



(wobei Y und p die in Anspruch 1 angegebene Bedeutung haben, R<sub>7</sub> ein Wasserstoff-, Fluor-, Chloratom, eine Trifluormethyl-, Cyano- oder Nitrogruppe bedeutet, und q eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 4 ist), eine Pentafluorbenzyl-, 2-Nitro-4-chlorbenzyl-, 1-Phenylethyl- oder Naphthylmethylgruppe bedeutet;

R<sub>1</sub> einen Hydroxy-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>-Alkoxy-, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkenyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkynyloxy-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, der durch eine Carbonylgruppe unterbrochen ist, einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem das Kohlenstoffatom in einer anderen als der 1-Position mit einer Hydroxygruppe

substituiert ist, oder einen substituierten C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent ein Halogenatom, einen Cyano-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkoxy-carbonyl-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Cycloalkyl-, einen Phenylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, einen Phenoxyrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, oder einen Benzoylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem

Halogenatom substituiert ist;

R<sub>2</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet;

R<sub>3</sub> einen Amino-, Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>2</sub>-alkyl)amino oder C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet;

R<sub>4</sub> ein Chloratom bedeutet;

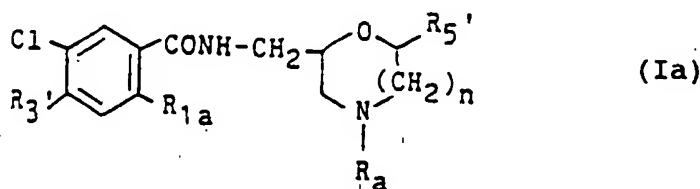
R<sub>5</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Methylgruppe bedeutet;

X eine Methylen- oder Ethylengruppe bedeutet, m 1 ist,

und n 1 oder 2 ist;

oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxid-derivat.

3. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 1 der Formel Ia:



in der R<sub>a</sub> eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl-, Trifluormethylbenzyl-, Cyanobenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)propylgruppe bedeutet;

R<sub>1a</sub> einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>-Alkoxy-, Cyclopentyloxy-, 3-Butenyloxy-, 3-Methyl-2-butenyloxy-, 2-Oxopropoxy-, 2-Hydroxypropoxy- oder 2-Chlorethoxyrest bedeutet;

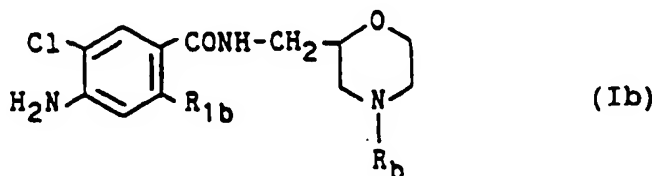
R<sub>3</sub>' einen Amino-, Dimethylamino- oder C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet;

R<sub>5</sub>' ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Methylgruppe bedeutet,

und n 1 oder 2 ist;

oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxidderivat.

4. Verbindung der Formel Ib:



in der R<sub>b</sub> eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)propylgruppe bedeutet, und

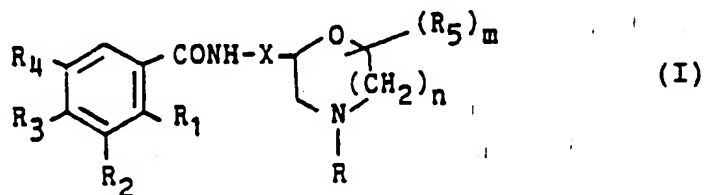
R<sub>1b</sub> eine Methoxy-, Ethoxy-, Butoxy-, Isobutoxy-, Pentyloxy-, Isopentyloxy-, 3-Methyl-2-butenyloxy- oder 2-Hydroxypropoxygruppe bedeutet;

oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz oder ein N-Oxidderivat der Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (Ib), in der R<sub>b</sub> kein Pyridylmethylrest ist.

5. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 4, nämlich 4-Amino-5-chlor-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorbenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]-methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz.

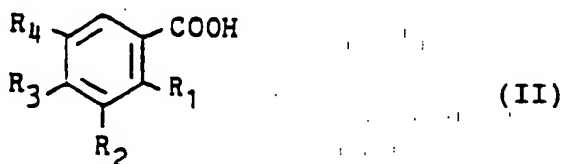
6. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 4, nämlich 4-Amino-5-chlor-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz.

7. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 4, nämlich 4-Amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlor-benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz.
8. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 4, nämlich 4-Amino-2-butoxy-5-chlor-N-[[4-(4-fluorbenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]-methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz.
9. Verbindung gemäß Anspruch 4, nämlich 4-Amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chlor-2-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz.
10. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I:

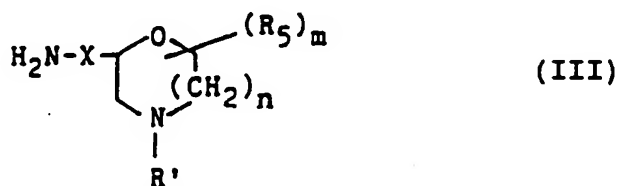


in der R, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, X, m und n die in Anspruch 1 angegebene Bedeutung haben, oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxidderivat, umfassend

(a) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel II:

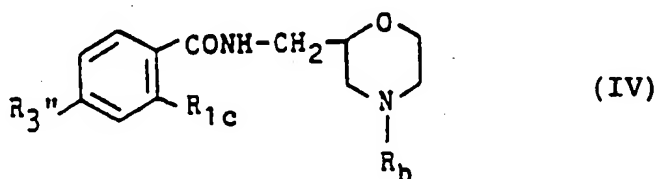


in der R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> die in Anspruch 1 angegebene Bedeutung haben, oder ihres reaktiven Derivats mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel III:



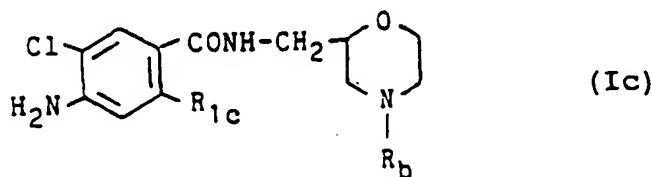
in der R<sub>5</sub>, X, m und n die in Anspruch 1 angegebene Bedeutung haben, und R', ausgenommen Wasserstoffatom, die gleiche Bedeutung wie R besitzt; und wenn eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (I), in der R ein C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxycarbonyl-, Benzyloxycarbonyl- oder Benzylrest ist, erhalten wird, gegebenenfalls das Entfernen dieses Restes aus dem Produkt;

(b) die Chlorierung einer Verbindung der Formel IV:

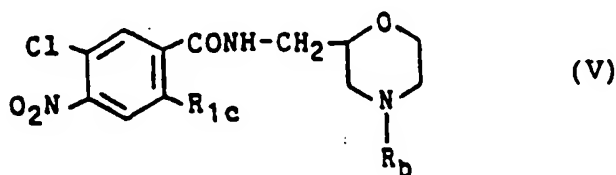


in der  $R_b$  eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)-propylgruppe bedeutet,

$R_{1c}$  eine Methoxy-, Ethoxy-, Butoxy-, Isobutoxy-, Pentyloxy- oder Isopentyloxygruppe bedeutet, und  $R_3$  einen  $C_2$ - $C_5$ -Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet; anschließend das Entfernen des Alkanoylrestes aus dem Produkt, wobei eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel Ic erhalten wird:

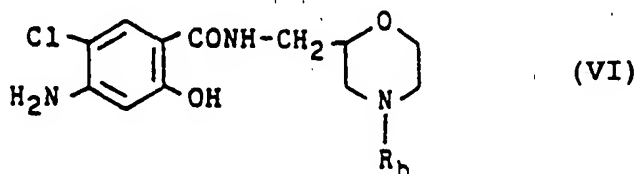


in der  $R_b$  und  $R_{1c}$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben;  
(c) die Reduktion einer Verbindung der Formel V:



in der  $R_b$  und  $R_{1c}$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben, wobei eine Verbindung der Formel (Ic) erhalten wird; oder

(d) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel VI:



in der  $R_b$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung hat,  
mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VII:

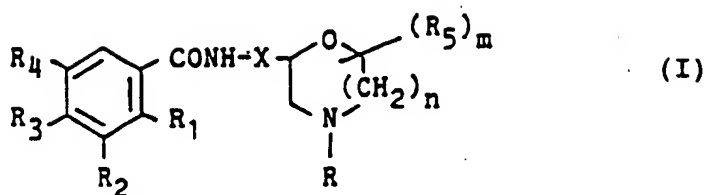


in der  $R_8$  eine Methyl-, Ethyl-, Butyl-, Isobutyl-, Pentyl- oder Isopentylgruppe bedeutet, und Z ein Rest eines reaktiven Esters eines Alkohols ist, wobei eine Verbindung der Formel (Ic) erhalten wird, gegebenenfalls anschließend die Umwandlung des Produktes in dessen gewünschtes pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxidderivat davon.

11. Arzneimittel, umfassend eine Verbindung gemäß einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 9 oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxidderivat und einen pharmazeutisch verträglichen Träger oder ein Verdünnungsmittel.

**Patentansprüche für folgende Vertragsstaaten : AT, ES, GR**

1. Verfahren zur Herstellung einer Verbindung der Formel I:



in der R ein Wasserstoffatom, einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxycarbonyl-, Benzyloxycarbonyl-, einen Heteroaryl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkylrest, in dem der Heteroarylrest eine Furyl-, Thienyl-, Pyridyl- oder 1,2-Benzisoxazolygruppe darstellt, einen Phenyl(C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>)alkenylrest oder eine Gruppe -T(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> bedeutet (wobei T eine Einfachbindung oder ein C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkylenrest ist, Y ein Sauerstoffatom, Schwefelatom oder eine Carbonylgruppe ist; R<sub>6</sub> eine Phenylgruppe oder eine jeweils unabhängig mit 1 bis 5 Resten ausgewählt aus der Reihe Halogenatom, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkyl-, Trifluormethyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkoxy-, Nitro-, Cyano- und Amino-, Naphthyl- oder Diphenylmethylrest substituierte Phenylgruppe ist; und p 0 oder 1 ist, mit der Maßgabe, daß, wenn T eine Einfachbindung darstellt, p 0 ist);

R<sub>1</sub> ein Halogenatom, einen Hydroxy-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>-Alkoxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkenyloxy-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkynyloxy-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, der durch ein oder zwei Sauerstoffatome oder Carbonylgruppen unterbrochen ist, einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylthio-, Amino-, einen monosubstituierten Aminorest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-Alkyl-, einen Phenyl(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>)alkyl- oder einen C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkylrest darstellt, einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem das Kohlenstoffatom an einer anderen als der 1-Position mit einer Hydroxy- oder Aminogruppe substituiert ist, oder einen substituierten C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent ein Halogenatom, einen Cyano-, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxycarbonyl-, Phthalimido-, C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-Cycloalkyl-, einen Phenylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, einen Phenoxyrest, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, oder einen Benzoylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist;

R<sub>2</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet;

R<sub>3</sub> ein Wasserstoff-, ein Halogenatom, einen Amino-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylamino-, Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)alkylamino, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkanoylamino- oder Nitrorest bedeutet;

R<sub>4</sub> ein Wasserstoff-, Halogenatom, einen Nitro-, Sulfamoyl-, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylsulfamoyl- oder Di(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-sulfamoylrest bedeutet; oder

jeweils zwei benachbarte Reste R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> zusammen einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-Alkylendioxyrest bilden und die übriggebliebenen zwei Reste jeweils ein Wasserstoffatom darstellen;

R<sub>5</sub> ein Wasserstoffatom oder einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-Alkylrest bedeutet,

X einen C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>-Alkylenrest bedeutet, und

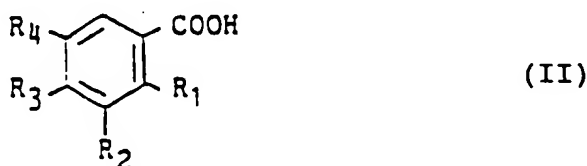
m und n jeweils 1 oder 2 sind,

mit der Maßgabe, daß mindestens einer der Reste R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> kein Wasserstoffatom ist;

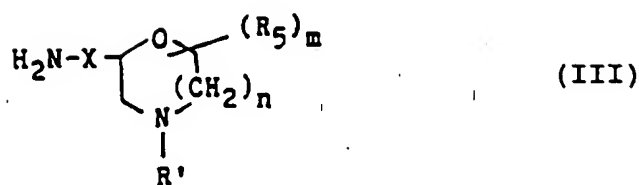
oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz oder quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder ein N-Oxidderivat der Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (I), in der R kein Wasserstoffatom, kein Alkoxycarbonyl-, Benzyloxycarbonyl-, Thienylalkyl-, Pyridylalkylrest oder keine Gruppe -T'-S-R<sub>6</sub> ist (wobei R<sub>6</sub> die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung hat und T' ein Alkylenrest ist) und R<sub>1</sub> kein Alkylthiorest ist;

umfassend

(a) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel II:



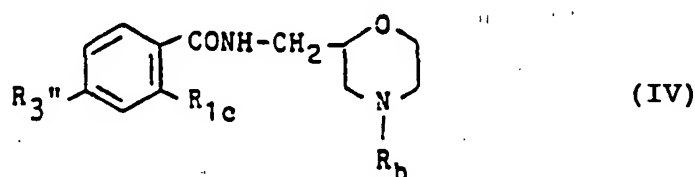
in der R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> und R<sub>4</sub> die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben, oder ihres reaktiven Derivats mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel III:



in der  $R_s$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  und  $n$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben, und  $R'$ , ausgenommen Wasserstoffatom, die gleiche Bedeutung wie  $R$  besitzt;

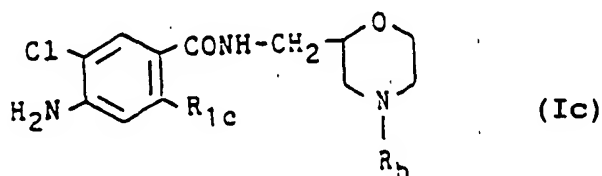
und wenn eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel (I), in der R ein C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkoxycarbonyl-, Benzyloxycarbonyl- oder Benzylrest ist, erhalten wird, gegebenenfalls das Entfernen dieses Restes aus dem Produkt;

(b) die Chlorierung einer Verbindung der Formel IV:



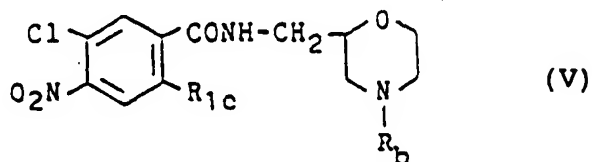
in der R<sub>b</sub> eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)-propylgruppe bedeutet,

R<sub>1c</sub> eine Methoxy-, Ethoxy-, Butoxy-, Isobutoxy-, Pentyloxy- oder Isopentyloxygruppe bedeutet, und R<sub>3''</sub> einen C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>-Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet; anschließend das Entfernen des Alkanoylrestes aus dem Produkt, wobei eine Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel Ic erhalten wird:



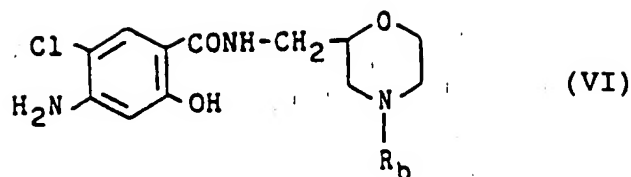
in der  $R_b$  und  $R_{1c}$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben;

(c) die Reduktion einer Verbindung der Formel V:



in der  $R_b$  und  $R_{1c}$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung haben, wobei eine Verbindung der Formel (Ic) erhalten wird; oder

(d) die Umsetzung einer Verbindung der Formel VI:

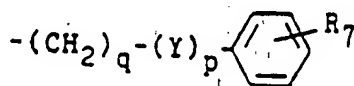


10 in der  $R_b$  die vorstehend angegebene Bedeutung hat,  
mit einer Verbindung der allgemeinen Formel VII:



15 in der  $R_8$  eine Methyl-, Ethyl-, Butyl-, Isobutyl-, Pentyl- oder Isopentylgruppe bedeutet, und Z ein Rest eines reaktiven Esters eines Alkohols ist, wobei eine Verbindung der Formel (Ic) erhalten wird, gegebenenfalls anschließend die Umwandlung des Produktes in dessen gewünschtes pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxidderivat.

2. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1-(a), wobei das Produkt eine Verbindung der Formel (I) ist, in der R einen Pyridylmethylrest, eine Gruppe
- 20



30 (wobei Y und p die in Anspruch 1 angegebene Bedeutung haben,  $R_7$  ein Wasserstoff-, Fluor-, Chloratom, eine Trifluormethyl-, Cyano- oder Nitrogruppe bedeutet, und q eine ganze Zahl von 1 bis 4 ist), ein Pentafluorbenzyl-, 2-Nitro-4-chlorbenzyl-, 1-Phenylethyl- oder Naphthylmethylgruppe bedeutet;  
 $R_1$  einen Hydroxy-,  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ -Alkoxy-,  $C_5$ - $C_6$ -Cycloalkoxy-,  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -Alkenyloxy-,  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -Alkynyloxy-,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -Alkoxyrest bedeutet, der durch eine Carbonylgruppe unterbrochen ist, einen  $C_2$ - $C_5$ -Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem das Kohlenstoffatom in einer anderen als der 1-Position mit einer Hydroxygruppe substituiert ist, oder einen substituierten  $C_1$ - $C_5$ -Alkoxyrest bedeutet, in dem der Substituent ein Halogenatom, einen Cyano-,  $C_2$ - $C_4$ -Alkoxy-carbonyl-,  $C_3$ - $C_5$ -Cycloalkyl-, einen Phenylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, einen Phenoxyrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist, oder einen Benzoylrest bedeutet, der gegebenenfalls mit einem Halogenatom substituiert ist;

$R_2$  ein Wasserstoffatom bedeutet;

40  $R_3$  einen Amino-, Di( $C_1$ - $C_2$ -alkyl)amino- oder  $C_2$ - $C_5$ -Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet;

$R_4$  ein Chloratom bedeutet;

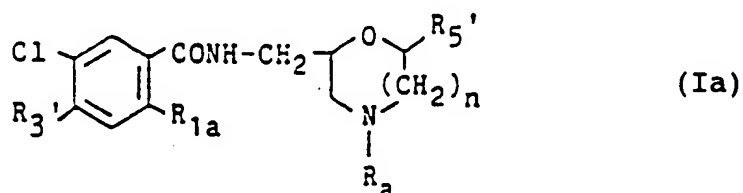
$R_5$  ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Methylgruppe bedeutet;

X eine Methylen- oder Ethylengruppe bedeutet, m 1 ist,

und n 1 oder 2 ist;

45 oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxid-derivat.

3. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1-(a), wobei das Produkt eine Verbindung der Formel Ia ist:
- 50



in der  $R_a$  eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl-, Trifluormethylbenzyl-, Cyanobenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)propylgruppe bedeutet;

$R_{1a}$  einen  $C_1$ - $C_7$ -Alkoxy-, Cyclopentyloxy-, 3-Butenyloxy-, 3-Methyl-2-butenyloxy-, 2-Oxopropoxy-, 2-Hydroxypropoxy- oder 2-Chlorethoxyrest bedeutet;

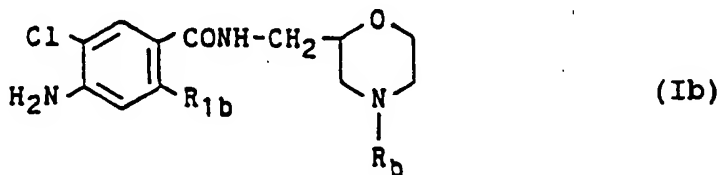
$R_3$ , einen Amino-, Dimethylamino- oder  $C_2$ - $C_3$ -Alkanoylaminorest bedeutet;

$R_5$ , ein Wasserstoffatom oder eine Methylgruppe bedeutet,

und  $n$  1 oder 2 ist;

oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz, quartäres Ammoniumsalz oder N-Oxid-derivat.

4. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1-(a), wobei das Produkt eine Verbindung der Formel Ib ist:



in der  $R_b$  eine Pyridylmethyl-, Benzyl-, Fluorbenzyl-, Chlorbenzyl- oder 3-(4-Chlorphenoxy)propylgruppe bedeutet, und

$R_{1b}$  eine Methoxy-, Ethoxy-, Butoxy-, Isobutoxy-, Pentyloxy-, Isopentyloxy-, 3-Methyl-2-butenyloxy- oder 2-Hydroxypropoxygruppe bedeutet;

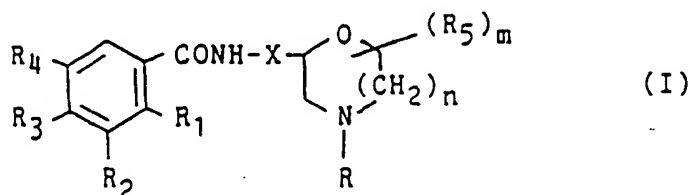
oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz oder N-Oxidderivat.

5. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Produkt eine Verbindung der Formel (Ic) oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz oder N-Oxidderivat ist.
6. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Produkt 4-Amino-5-chlor-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorbenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz ist.
7. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Produkt 4-Amino-5-chlor-2-ethoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)methyl-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz ist.
8. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Produkt 4-Amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorbenzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz ist.
9. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1, wobei das Produkt 4-Amino-2-butoxy-5-chlor-N-[[4-(4-fluorbenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]methyl]benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz ist.
10. Verfahren gemäß Anspruch 1-(a), wobei das Produkt 4-Amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)methyl]-5-chlor-2-(3-methyl-2-butenyloxy)benzamid oder dessen pharmazeutisch verträgliches Säureadditionssalz ist.

## Revendications

Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, SE

1. Un composé de formule :





dans laquelle R est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alcoxycarbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, benzoxycarbonyle, hétéroaryl-alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> dans lequel le groupe hétéroaryle est un groupe furyle, thiényle, pyridyle ou 1,2-benzisoxazolyle, un groupe phényl-alcényle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> ou un groupe -T-(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> (dans lequel T est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, Y est un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ou un

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

R<sub>1</sub> est un atome d'halogène ou un groupe hydroxy, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>, un groupe cycloalcoxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe alcényloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe alcynyloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> interrompu par 1 ou 2 atomes d'oxygène ou groupes carbonyles, un groupe alkylthio en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, un groupe amino, un groupe amino mono-substitué dans lequel le substituant est un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe phényl-alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> ou un groupe cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> dans lequel l'atome de carbone en n'importe quelle position autre que la position 1 est substitué par un groupe hydroxy ou amino, ou un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> substitué dans lequel le substituant est un atome d'halogène, un groupe cyano, un groupe alcoxy-carbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, un groupe phthalimido, un groupe cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe phényle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe phénoxy facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe benzoyle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène,

R<sub>2</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène,

R<sub>3</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou d'halogène ou un groupe amino, un groupe alkylamino en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, un groupe di(alkyl en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)amino, un groupe alcanoylamino en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> ou un groupe nitro,

R<sub>4</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou d'halogène ou un groupe nitro, sulfamoyle, alkylsulfamoyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> ou un groupe di(alkyl en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)sulfamoyle,

ou bien deux groupes voisins quelconques parmi les restes R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> sont combinés pour former un groupe alkylènedioxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> et les deux groupes restants sont chacun l'hydrogène,

R<sub>5</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>,

X est un groupe alkylène en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> et

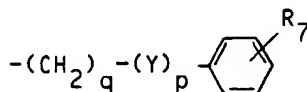
m et n sont chacun 1 ou 2,

pourvu que l'un au moins des groupes R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> ne soit pas l'hydrogène,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides ou de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire pharmaceutiquement acceptables ou un dérivé N-oxyde pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R est autre que l'hydrogène, alcoxycarbonyle, benzoxycarbonyle, thiénylalkyle, pyridylalkyle ou -T'-S-R<sub>6</sub> (R<sub>6</sub> est défini comme ci-dessus et T' est un groupe alkylène) et R<sub>1</sub> est autre qu'un groupe alkylthio.

## 2. Le composé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel R est un groupe pyridylméthyle,

40



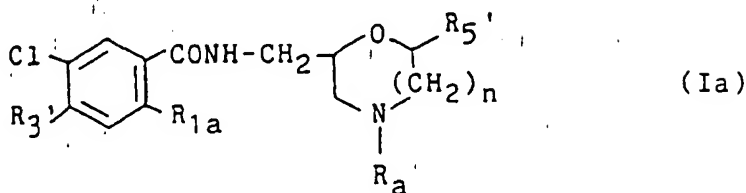
45

50

55

(où Y et p sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, R<sub>7</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène, de fluor, de chlore ou un groupe trifluorométhyle, cyano ou nitro et q est un entier de 1 à 4), un groupe pentafluorobenzyle, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzyle, 1-phényléthyle ou naphtylméthyle; R<sub>1</sub> est un groupe hydroxy, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>10</sub>, un groupe cycloalcoxy en C<sub>5</sub> ou C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe alcényloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, un groupe alcynyloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> interrompu par un groupe carbonyle, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> dans lequel l'atome de carbone en n'importe quelle position autre que la position 1 est substitué par un groupe hydroxy, ou un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> substitué dans lequel le substituant est un atome d'halogène ou un groupe cyano, un groupe alcoxy-carbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, un groupe cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, un groupe phényle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe phénoxy facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe benzoyle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène; R<sub>2</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène; R<sub>3</sub> est un groupe amino, un groupe di(alkyl en C<sub>1</sub> ou C<sub>2</sub>)amino ou un groupe alcanoylamino en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>; R<sub>4</sub> est un atome de chlore; R<sub>5</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe méthyle; X est un groupe méthylène ou éthylène; m est égal 1; et n est égal à 1 ou 2; ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

3. Le composé selon la revendication 1, qui répond à la formule :



dans laquelle  $R_a$  est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle, trifluorométhylbenzyle, cyanobenzyle ou 3-(4-chlorophénoxy)propyle,

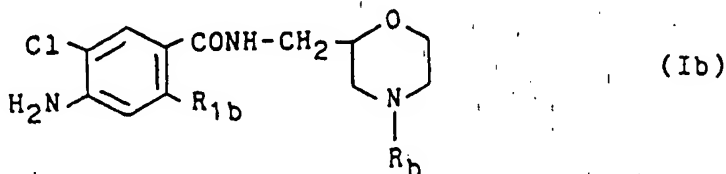
$R_{1a}$  est un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>7</sub>, cyclopentyloxy, 3-butényloxy, 3-méthyl-2-butényloxy, 2-oxopropoxy, 2-hydroxypropoxy ou 2-chloroéthoxy,

$R_3$  est un groupe amino, diméthylamino ou un groupe alcanoylamino en C<sub>2</sub> ou C<sub>3</sub>,

$R_5$  est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe méthyle et  $n$  est égal à 1 ou 2,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

4. Le composé de formule :



dans laquelle  $R_b$  est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle ou 3-(4-chlorophénoxy)propyle et

$R_{1b}$  est un groupe méthoxy, éthoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, 3-méthyl-2-butényloxy ou 2-hydroxypropoxy,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables ou un dérivé N-oxyde du composé de formule (Ib) dans laquelle  $R_b$  est autre que pyridylméthyle.

5. Le composé selon la revendication 4, qui est le 4-amino-5-chloro-2-éthoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholiny] méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

6. Le composé selon la revendication 4, qui est le 4-amino-5-chloro-2-éthoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)méthyl-2-morpholiny] méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

7. Le composé selon la revendication 4, qui est le 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholiny)méthyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide ou un des ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

8. Le composé selon la revendication 4, qui est le 4-amino-2-butoxy-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholiny] méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

9. Le composé selon la revendication 4, qui est le 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholiny)méthyl]-5-chloro-2-(3-méthyl-2-butényloxy)benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

10. Un procédé pour préparer un composé de formule :

poxy, 2-hydroxypropoxy ou 2-chloroéthoxy,

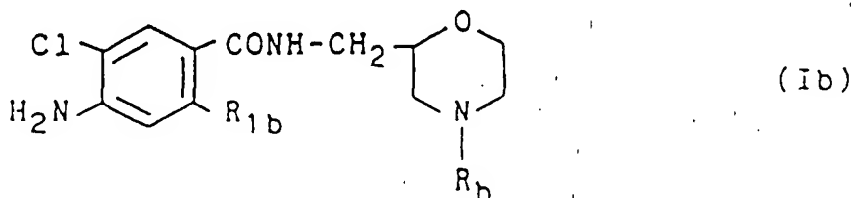
R<sub>3</sub> est un groupe amino, diméthylamino ou un groupe alcanoylamino en C<sub>2</sub> ou C<sub>3</sub>,

R<sub>5</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe méthyle et

n est égal à 1 ou 2,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

4. Le procédé selon la revendication 1-(a) dans lequel le produit est un composé de formule :



dans laquelle R<sub>b</sub> est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle ou 3-(4-chloro-phénoxy)propyle et

R<sub>1b</sub> est un groupe méthoxy, éthoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy, isopentyloxy, 3-méthyl-2-butényloxy ou 2-hydroxypropoxy,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

5. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est un composé de formule (Ic) ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

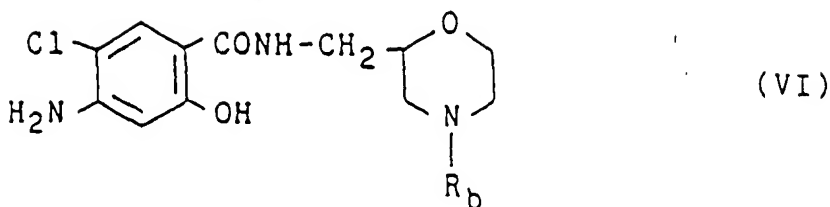
6. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est le 4-amino-5-chloro-2-éthoxy-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

7. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est le 4-amino-5-chloro-2-éthoxy-N-[[4-(3-pyridyl)méthyl-2-morpholinyl]méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

8. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est le 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)-méthyl]-2-butoxy-5-chlorobenzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

9. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est le 4-amino-2-butoxy-5-chloro-N-[[4-(4-fluorobenzyl)-2-morpholinyl]méthyl]benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

10. Le procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le produit est le 4-amino-N-[(4-benzyl-2-morpholinyl)-méthyl]-5-chloro-2-(3-méthyl-2-butényloxy)benzamide ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

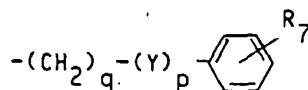


10 dans laquelle  $R_b$  est tel que défini ci-dessus,  
avec un composé de formule :



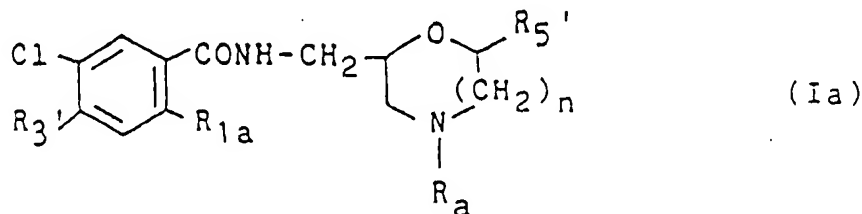
15 dans laquelle  $R_8$  est un groupe méthyle, éthyle, butyle, isobutyle, pentyle ou isopentyle et Z est un  
résidu d'un ester réactif d'un alcool, pour donner un composé de formule (Ic), puis à convertir  
facultativement le produit en son sel d'addition d'acide, son sel d'ammonium quaternaire ou son  
dérivé N-oxyde pharmaceutiquement acceptable désiré.

20 2. Le procédé selon la revendication 1-(a) dans lequel le produit est un composé de formule (I), dans  
laquelle R est un groupe pyridylméthyle,

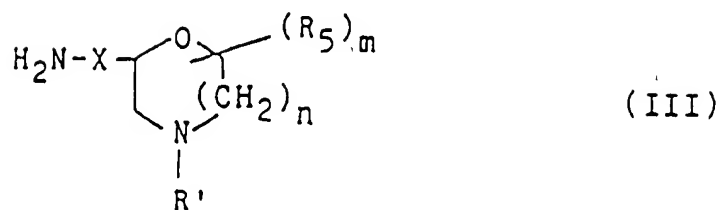


(où Y et p sont tels que définis à la revendication 1,  $R_7$  est un atome d'hydrogène, de fluor, de chlore  
ou un groupe trifluorométhyle, cyano ou nitro et q est un entier de 1 à 4), un groupe pentafluorobenzyl-  
30 le, 2-nitro-4-chlorobenzyle, 1-phényléthyle ou naphthylméthyle ;  $R_1$  est un groupe hydroxy, un groupe  
alcoxy en  $C_1$ - $C_{10}$ , un groupe cycloalcoxy en  $C_5$  ou  $C_6$ , un groupe alcényloxy en  $C_3$ - $C_5$ , un groupe  
alcynyloxy en  $C_3$ - $C_5$ , un groupe alcoxy en  $C_2$ - $C_4$  interrompu par un groupe carbonyle, un groupe  
alcoxy en  $C_2$ - $C_5$  dans lequel l'atome de carbone en n'importe quelle position autre que la position 1 est  
35 substitué par un groupe hydroxy, ou un groupe alcoxy en  $C_1$ - $C_5$  substitué dans lequel le substituant est  
un atome d'halogène ou un groupe cyano, un groupe alcoxy-carbonyl en  $C_2$ - $C_4$ , un groupe cycloalkyl-  
le en  $C_3$ - $C_5$ , un groupe phényle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe phénoxy  
facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe benzoyl facultativement substitué par  
un atome d'halogène ;  $R_2$  est un atome d'hydrogène ;  $R_3$  est un groupe amino, un groupe di(alkyl) en  
40  $C_1$  ou  $C_2$  amino ou un groupe alcanoylamino en  $C_2$ - $C_5$  ;  $R_4$  est un atome de chlore ;  $R_5$  est un atome  
d'hydrogène ou un groupe méthyle ; X est un groupe méthylène ou éthylène ; m est égal 1 ; et n est  
égal à 1 ou 2 ; ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses  
dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceutiquement acceptables.

45 3. Le procédé selon la revendication 1-(a) dans lequel le produit est un composé de formule :



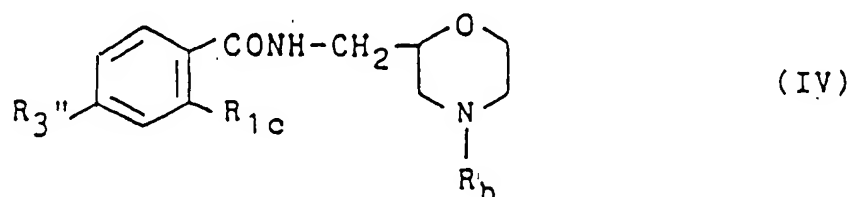
55 dans laquelle  $R_a$  est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle, trifluorométhyl-  
benzyle, cyanobenzyle ou 3-(4-chlorophénoxy)propyle,  
 $R_{1a}$  est un groupe alcoxy en  $C_1$ - $C_7$ , cyclopentyloxy, 3-butényloxy, 3-méthyl-2-butényloxy, 2-oxopro-



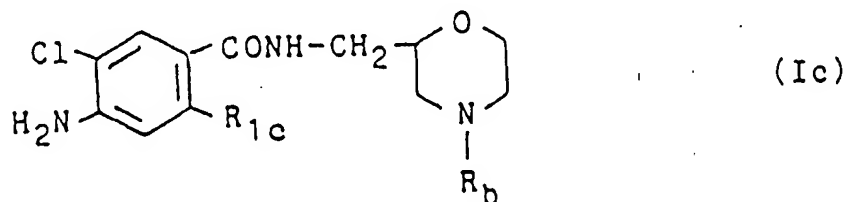
dans laquelle  $R_5$ ,  $X$ ,  $m$  et  $n$  sont tels que définis ci-dessus et  $R'$  est le même que  $R$ , sauf l'hydrogène

et lorsque l'on obtient un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R est un groupe alcoxycarbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, benzoxycarbonyle ou benzyle, à séparer facultativement ledit groupe du produit,

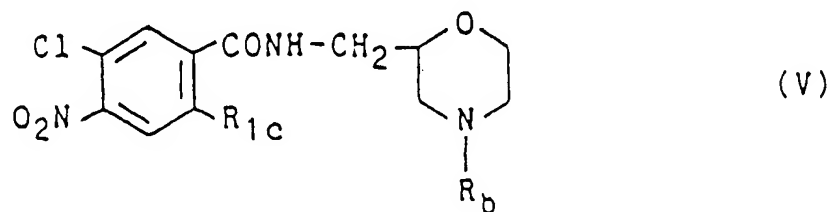
(b) à chlorer un composé de formule



dans laquelle  $R_b$  est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle ou 3-(4-chlorophénoxy)propyle,  $R_{1c}$  est un groupe méthoxy, éthoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy ou isopentyloxy et  $R_{3''}$  est un groupe alcanoylamino en  $C_2-C_5$ , puis à séparer le groupe alcanoyle du produit pour donner un composé de formule :

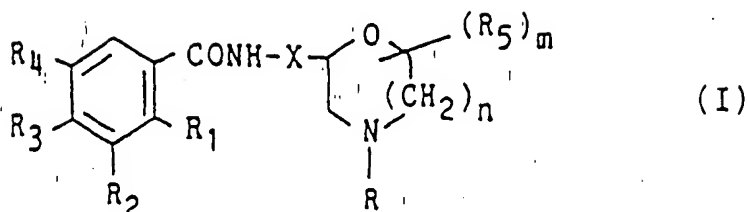


dans laquelle  $R_b$  et  $R_{1c}$  sont tels que définis ci-dessus,  
(c) à réduire un composé de formule :



dans laquelle  $R_b$  et  $R_{1c}$  sont tels que définis ci-dessus, pour donner un composé de formule (Ic), ou bien

(d) à faire réagir un composé de formule :



10 dans laquelle R est un atome d'hydrogène, un groupe alcoxycarbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, benzoxycarbonyle, hétéroaryl-alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> dans lequel le groupe hétéroaryle est un groupe furyle, thiényle, pyridyle ou 1,2-benzisoxazolyne, un groupe phényl-alcényle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> ou un groupe -T(Y)<sub>p</sub>-R<sub>6</sub> (dans lequel T est une liaison simple ou un groupe alkylène en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, Y est un atome d'oxygène ou de soufre ou un

15 groupe carbonyle, R<sub>6</sub> est un groupe phényle, un groupe phényle substitué par 1 à 5 restes choisis indépendamment, parmi un halogène, un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, trifluorométhyle, alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, nitro, cyano et amino, naphtyle ou diphenylméthyle et p est égal à 0 ou à 1, pourvu que, lorsque T est une liaison simple, p soit égal à 0),

20 R<sub>1</sub> est un atome d'halogène ou un groupe hydroxy, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>, un groupe cycloalcoxy C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe alcényloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe alcynyloxy en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> interrompu par 1 ou 2 atomes d'oxygène ou groupes carbonyles, un groupe alkylthio en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, un groupe amino, un groupe amino mono-substitué dans lequel le substituant est un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>, un groupe phényl-alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> ou un groupe cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> dans lequel l'atome de carbone en n'importe quelle position autre que la position 1 est substitué

25 par un groupe hydroxy ou amino, ou un groupe alcoxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> substitué dans lequel le substituant est un atome d'halogène, un groupe cyano, un groupe alcoxy-carbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, un groupe phthalimido, un groupe cycloalkyle en C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>, un groupe phényle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène, un groupe phénoxy facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène ou un groupe benzoyle facultativement substitué par un atome d'halogène,

30 R<sub>2</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène,

R<sub>3</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou d'halogène ou un groupe amino, un groupe alkylamino en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>, un groupe di(alkyl en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)amino, un groupe alcánoylamino en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub> ou un groupe nitro,

R<sub>4</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou d'halogène ou un groupe nitro, sulfamoyle, alkylsulfamoyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> ou un groupe di(alkyl en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>)sulfamoyle,

35 ou bien deux groupes voisins quelconques parmi les restes R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> sont combinés pour former un groupe alkylènedioxy en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> et les deux groupes restants sont chacun l'hydrogène,

R<sub>5</sub> est un atome d'hydrogène ou un groupe alkyle en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>,

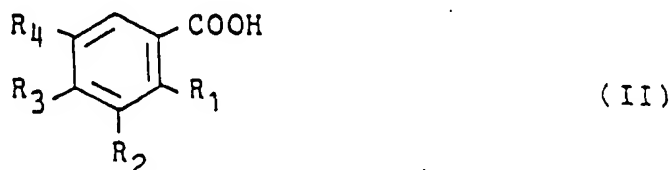
X est un groupe alkylène en C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> et

m et n sont chacun 1 ou 2,

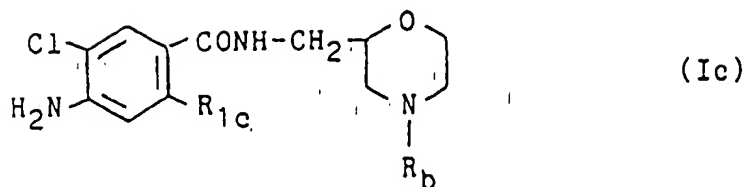
40 pourvu que l'un au moins des groupes R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> ne soit pas l'hydrogène,

ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides ou de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire pharmaceutiquement acceptables ou un dérivé N-oxyde pharmaceutiquement acceptable d'un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R est autre que l'hydrogène, alcoxycarbonyle, benzoxycarbonyle, thiénylalkyle, pyridylalkyle ou -T'-S-R<sub>6</sub> (R<sub>6</sub> est défini comme ci-dessus et T'est un groupe alkylène) et R<sub>1</sub> est autre qu'un groupe alkylthio,

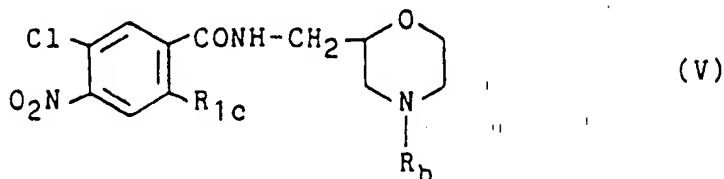
45 (a) à faire réagir un composé de formule



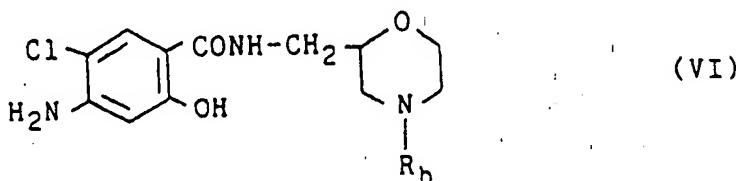
55 dans laquelle R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> sont tels que définis ci-dessus, ou un de ses dérivés réactifs avec un composé de formule :



10 dans laquelle  $R_b$  et  $R_{1c}$  sont tels que définis ci-dessus,  
(c) à réduire un composé de formule :



20 dans laquelle  $R_b$  et  $R_{1c}$  sont tels que définis ci-dessus, pour donner un composé de formule (Ic), ou  
bien  
(d) à faire réagir un composé de formule :



35 dans laquelle  $R_b$  est tel que défini ci-dessus,  
avec un composé de formule :

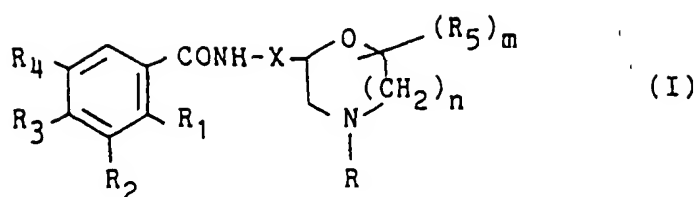


40 dans laquelle  $R_8$  est un groupe méthyle, éthyle, butyle, isobutyle, pentyle ou isopentyle et Z est un  
résidu d'un ester réactif d'un alcool, pour donner un composé de formule (Ic), puis à convertir  
facultativement le produit en son sel d'addition d'acide, son sel d'ammonium quaternaire ou son  
dérivé N-oxyde pharmaceutiquement acceptable désiré.

- 45 11. Une composition pharmaceutique comprenant un composé selon l'une quelconque des revendications  
1 à 9, ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses dérivés N-  
oxyde pharmaceutiquement acceptables et un support ou diluant pharmaceutiquement acceptable.

#### Revendications pour les Etats contractants suivants : AT, GR, ES

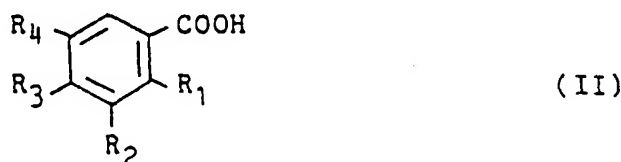
- 50 1. Procédé de préparation d'un composé de formule:



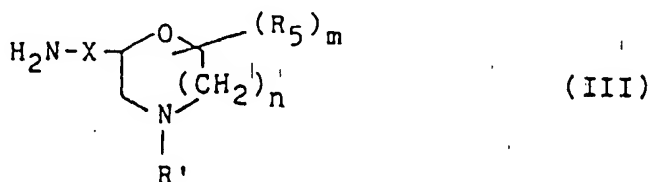
10 dans laquelle R, R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, X, m et n sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, ou un de ses sels d'addition d'acides, de ses sels d'ammonium quaternaire ou de ses dérivés N-oxydes pharmaceu-

tiquement acceptables, qui consiste

(a) à faire réagir un composé de formule



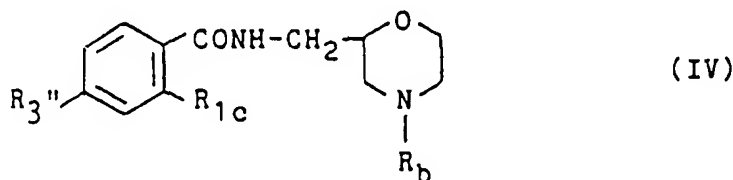
20 dans laquelle R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub> et R<sub>4</sub> sont tels que définis à la revendication 1, ou un de ses dérivés réactifs avec un composé de formule :



30 dans laquelle R<sub>5</sub>, X, m et n sont tels que définis à la revendication 1 et R' est le même que R, sauf l'hydrogène

et lorsque l'on obtient un composé de formule (I) dans laquelle R est un groupe alcoxycarbonyle en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, benzoxy-carbonyle ou benzyle, à séparer facultativement ledit groupe du produit,

(b) à chlorer un composé de formule



40 dans laquelle R<sub>b</sub> est un groupe pyridylméthyle, benzyle, fluorobenzyle, chlorobenzyle ou 3-(4-chlorophénoxy)propyle, R<sub>1c</sub> est un groupe méthoxy, éthoxy, butoxy, isobutoxy, pentyloxy ou isopentyloxy et R<sub>3''</sub> est un groupe alcanoylamino en C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>5</sub>, puis à séparer le groupe alcanoyle du produit pour donner un composé de formule :